The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, opposite Postoffice.

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

M. F. SHAN, Business Manager.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week), 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per year) $10 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family, is published every Saturday. Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

☞ Terms must always accompany the order, and in no instance can they be departed from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 9, 1872. NO. 181.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—Newspaper Decisions.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take News-papers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ Remittances must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks, or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually so. masters are obliged to Register Letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIRST EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Extraordinary Scene in the House.

GEN. NEGLEY AND THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Kansas Senatorial Bribery Business.

INVESTIGATION TO BE SMOTHERED.

Comptroller Hulburd's Defense.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8, 1872.

Extraordinary Scene in the House.

An unusual scene occurred in the House today. Negley, of Pennsylvania, asked to have a resolution adopted setting forth certain alleged shortcomings on the part of the Union Pacific Railroad, and asking for the appointment of a commission of three to examine the finances of the road and report. Negley had come down the middle aisle and stopped by the seat of James Brooks, of New York, during the reading of the resolution. At the conclusion of the reading, Brooks arose and objected to the reception of the resolution. Negley asked whether it was in order for a stockholder in the Union Pacific Road, and also a director, to object to so just a resolution. Brooks, with much emphasis, retorted by asking whether it was in order for an instrument of Wall street to offer a resolution on this floor to further the purposes of operators in Union Pacific stock; and drawing a package of letters and dispatches from his pocket, he announced to the House that he had evidence to prove the charge that the resolution was offered at the instance of parties operating in Wall street. He then agreed to withdraw his objections to the reception of the resolution if he were allowed to read the evidence he had. Mr. Banks objected to this proposition, and Mr. Negley did not press his resolution. It appears that this resolution was either set up last week, or that the stock operating lobby about the House knew that it was coming as early as last Friday, and this morning a number of well known operators were on hand to watch the springing of the resolution. But, as now appears, the matter leaked out in Wall street, and Brooks received notice from New York of what was to be presented before the House met. Among the papers Brooks had to present was the correspondence of a private Secretary of General Butler with the President of the Union Pacific Railroad informing him of what was coming on Monday. The objection made by General Banks to the reading of the evidence Brooks had to show that the whole affair was a stock-jobbing operation, caused considerable surprise, and to question it on the part of several whether Banks's resolution of investigation concerning the Northern Pacific road a few weeks since was not of the same character.

The Kansas Bribery Case.

When the newspapers of the country were first flooded with charges of corruption against Pomeroy and Caldwell in obtaining their positions, both of these Senators arose in their seats and, after repelling the charges with proper scorn and indignation, proceeded to state that they had no other foundation than mere newspaper rumor, and then asked for a special committee of investigation. Of course under such circumstances the Senate did not consider it necessary to comply with this request. To-day, however, several authorized copies of the report of the Investigating Committee of the Kansas Legislature on the Senatorial election of last winter were received in the city, and among others were sent to Vice President Colfax and both the Kansas Senators. In order to be the first to give notice of the arrival of this report, which was sent by the Governor of the State under resolution of the Legislature, and to direct its reference subsequently, Pomeroy to-day stated that having received what might be considered an official copy of the results of the investigation, and supposing that the Vice President had also, he would move a reference to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, which was done without objection. There is a large delegation here from Kansas, who insist that this reference to a standing committee of the Senate stifles the proposed investigation. What they desire is the appointment of a special committee, who shall have power to send for persons and papers. They claim to be able to produce evidence which will satisfy of their own knowledge that Caldwell paid upwards of $40,000 to secure his election at winter, and also to substantiate the charges which appear in the report against Pomeroy. The latter Senator had nothing to say to-day in reference to his former resolution calling for a special committee, nor did his colleague, in effort will yet be made to have a special committee appointed, as only by this means can there be a thorough and impartial investigation.

A Bridge Bill.

The Senate Committee on Commerce to-day reported back Logan's bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at Quincy by the Western Illinois Bridge Company, with several amendments, to the effect that the company may execute a mortgage, that the right of way be reserved for postal telegraph, and also amendment suggested by the Secretary of War that the Government reserves the right to remove all obstructions from such river, and that there shall be no change in the original plans of the bridge except through the approval of the Secretary. The new section has been added to the bill, authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi between Warsaw and Alexandria.

The Disputed Question.

Mr. Sherman to-day moved the reference of the House resolution laid on the Senate tariff bill to the Finance Committee, with a view of having the whole subject of the powers of the two Houses under the Constitution, as to revenue matters, elaborately examined and reported upon. It was suggested that inasmuch as this was a legal question, the proper committee of reference would be the Judiciary Committee, but this view was not pressed and the reference as Sherman desired.

Decision in the Bradley-Fisher Suit.

The Supreme Court to-day gave an opinion in the Bradley-Fisher suit, one feature in the decision having never been announced in this country before. In this case Bradley sued her for damages, because the latter, as Judge of the Supreme Court of this District, had debarred Bradley for alleged contempt. Justice Field delivered the opinion of the Court, which held that a Judge of a Court having general jurisdiction was not liable in a civil suit for any decision he may have rendered, even though it should appear that the decision was influenced by malicious or even corrupt motives, and had been given outside of his jurisdiction. In alluding to the merits of the case, Justice Field held that Judge Fisher had not a right to debar Bradley without first giving her a hearing. The opinion of Justice Field was in accordance with the English rule not heretofore adopted in our Courts.

Railroad Bills Killed.

The House to-day virtually killed the railroad bills by refusing to send them to the Committee on Public Lands, with permission to report at the next call of that Committee. The bills were to extend the time for the completion of the Port Huron and Lake Superior and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroads. The proposition to refer the bills was defeated by fifty-eight to forty-nine, the second by eighty-three to sixty-three, a two-thirds vote being necessary in each case. As the committee will be called but once before the session, no regular action on these measures is probable.

Nomination.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the name of S. A. Irvine, present Deputy Collector at Chicago, to be Collector, Vice Ruester, resigned.

It may be stated that there is no truth in the report to the effect that F. A. Eastman is about to be removed from the Postmastership at Chicago. Influences have been brought to bear in this direction, but they have not been successful.

Mrs. Wharton's Trial

for the attempted murder by poison of Eugene Vanness, will take place before the Circuit Court of Anne Arundel county, during the approaching term. There is much speculation as to the trial of her case being insisted on by the State's Attorney, but there is now reason to believe that he will consent to a *postponement*. The next term of Court will begin on Monday, April 14th, but the county bar will take precedence, and Mrs. Wharton's case will not be reached until the first week in May. Mrs. Wharton confines herself closely to her apartments, and her health is said to be very delicate.

Carl Schurz

attend the Liberal Republican Convention to be held at Covington, Ky., on the 30th inst., provided that his duties in the Senate permit.

Mr. Hulburd's Defense.

Comptroller Hulburd, of the Currency Bureau, has submitted to the House Committee on Banking and Currency a sworn statement of the facts connected with the closing of the Tennessee National Bank of Memphis in 1866, and which have formed the substantial basis of the recent investigation by the commission, resulting in the resignation of the Comptroller. The document is quite long, but is confined entirely to the actual record, and does not notice other allegations which the Comptroller announces sustained only by hearsay and incidental evidence. Mr. Hulburd admits at the outset that early in August, 1866, Butler, President of the Memphis Bank, paid his city for a carriage for which the former had been negotiating, a transaction unexpected by the Comptroller, and he believes unprecedented by Butler. Not till after this, however, was the first intimation received of the unsound condition of Butler's bank, and Mr. Hulburd proceeds to reply in detail to the charge that he suppressed the Examiner's report and refused to appoint a receiver to wind up the affairs of the bank, in consequence of having received a present from the President. He shows by copious references to the national banking act that the condition of the bank did not permit him to appoint a receiver upon the Examiner's report, and that instead of suppressing that report as charged, he promptly wrote to the officers of that bank, advising them of the facts which it set forth, and that they must at once improve their financial condition. Mr. Hulburd makes a strong case for himself in connection with the Memphis bank, and concludes his statement by a general denial of any irregularities in his conduct of his bureau. The paper will be considered at the meeting of the Committee to-morrow, and Mr. Hooper will endeavor to report it to the House and have it printed. Mr. Hulburd is still in the city, but it is understood that he will leave next week.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8, 1872.

THE TIRESOME ARMS INVESTIGATION.

The Senate Arms Committee met this morning at half past ten o'clock. Daniel Shea, who was examined by Mr. Schurz, testified that he owned a number of lighters at New York, and during the Franco-Prussian war lightered goods for the New York ordinance office, receiving his order from Hall, and all receipts for goods he delivered from Reilly. Sometimes he delivered goods direct to vessels, and sometimes at the dock. By Senator Hamlin — Witness had no official connection with the Ordnance office, which employed him as it would other parties. The Chairman (Hamlin) laid before the committee a letter from General Scofield, saying his recollections of the law of 1868, providing for the sales of arms, &c., substantially agreed with the testimony of Gen. Dyer. The Chairman also laid before the committee the following letter addressed to him by Secretary Fish:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, April 5, 1872.

SIR: Referring to your letter of the 18th ult., upon the subject of a resolution alleged to have been adopted by a Committee of the French National Assembly on war contracts, inquiring into the conduct of the United States officials contained therein, and to my reply of the 20th ult., I now have the honor to enclose, for the information of the committee of which you are chairman, a translation of a note of the 19th ult., upon the subject, from the Charge D'Affaires of France. Your obedient servant, HAMILTON FISH.

[Translation.]

LEGATION OF FRANCE IN THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, March 30.

MR. SECRETARY OF STATE: The Commission appointed by the National Assembly of France to investigate the matter of purchases made during the war, has been surprised by a telegram published by the New York Associated Press, which attributes to it the adoption of a resolution of inquiry with regard to the conduct of officers of the United States. It has requested the Minister of Foreign Affairs to contradict this report, and I hasten to inform you officially, by order of M. de Remusat, that it did not adopt the resolution in question, and that it has addressed no request for an investigation of the government of the United States. With assurance of my high consideration,

[Signed] HENRY DE BELLONNET.

To Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State.

Mr. Hartley, of the firm of Schuyler, Hartley & Graham, was sworn and examined by Mr. Schurz. Witness did not know what other people thought with regard to the destination of arms shipped in 1870 and 1871, but he believed they were going to France. Some of the goods shipped to France by his firm were marked according to telegram from France, "R. F." Meaning, "Republique Francaise." They, however, sent thither other goods not this marked, but not through French officials. Witness saw General Dyer and Colonel Crispin, and asked them how many Enfields they would sell him. They asked the Secretary of State whether they would be allowed to ship goods to France, to which the Secretary replied, if they did so it would be entirely at their own risk. The firm had recently sold arms to Russia, Mexico and South America. Witness was further interrogated by Mr. Schurz and members of the Committee. He knew of no government officers who had received a dollar from the sales; certain his firm never paid a dollar to them or any of the French officials either, nor did they pay any other person a dollar; they concluded their own purchase. E. S. Allen, chief armorer of Springfield armory, testified as to the making of a lot of Remington rifles for the navy at that place, and as to other matters in that connection, the arms having been sold to Poultney, Trimble & Co. With the present force the armory will turn out 150 Springfield breech-loaders a day; but if the full machinery were worked, between 200 and 300 a day. It would take three months to prepare to turn out 1,000 a day, as during the late war, the capacity increasing from day to day until that number can be reached. The committee adjourned till to-morrow.

XLII CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8, 1872.

SENATE.

A large number of bills were introduced and referred.

The Indian Appropriation Bill was taken up, and occupied the time until adjournment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. HAWLEY introduced a bill proposing an amendment to the constitution, providing that the two Senators from each State shall be elected by the people.

Mr. HOOPER'S supplementary civil rights bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time by a strict party vote, 100 to 77.

The Committee on Banking and Currency was instructed to investigate as to national banks engaged in a conspiracy to lock up money.

Mr. NEGLEY asked leave to introduce a bill, reciting that the Pacific Railroad companies were indebted to the Government $11,154,745 for interest paid by the Government on bonds loaned to the companies, and that this accumulation of indebtedness would amount at the maturity of these bonds to several hundred millions, which it may then be impossible for the companies to pay, and that it is for the interest of the companies and of the Government that this indebtedness should be paid from year to year, as it accrues, and authorizing the President of the United States to appoint a select commission of three citizens to inquire into the financial condition of the companies and their ability to pay their indebtedness to the government; also, to ascertain whether or not the companies have legally and faithfully applied all their assets to the construction of their roads, and to report such legislation as may be deemed necessary to compel payment to the government and to secure the government against loss.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York—I object to the introduction of the bill.

Mr. NEGLEY—I move to suspend the rules and have the bill referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The SPEAKER stated that there was a motion pending since last Monday to suspend the rules.

Mr. NEGLEY—I raise the point of order whether it is proper for the gentleman from New York [Brooks], who is a stockholder in these companies, to make objections.

Mr. BROOKS—I make the point whether an instrument of Wall street, who speculates in Union Pacific Railroad stock, is the proper man to start an investigation.

Mr. NEGLEY—I deny every statement made by the gentleman.

Mr. BROOKS (holding up some papers)—I hold in my hand the evidence of the truth of what I say. I knew what was coming, and had proof sent by telegraph; and if the gentleman has no objection, I would like to read it.

Mr. NEGLEY—I have no objection at all.

Mr. BROOKS—I will withdraw my objection if the gentleman will permit me to introduce these documents.

Mr. NEGLEY—I have no objection. I have no interest in this road; I do not own a dollar of its stock; I am not the tool of anybody.

Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts—I object to anything except action on the request to introduce the bill.

The SPEAKER—The question is shall the gentleman from Pennsylvania be allowed to introduce the bill?

Mr. BROOKS—If he permits me to have read all the documents I hold in my hand, and that they shall accompany his bill, I shall not object.

The SPEAKER—The Chair cannot entertain the objection.

Mr. HOOPER—I object. The bill was therefore not introduced.

Mr. KENDALL introduced a bill to require uniform charges for the transportation of freight and passengers by railroad companies, and to prevent discrimination in favor or against particular persons or places. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The Senate amendments to the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bills were considered in committee of the whole.

Adjourned.

Defalcation in the Postoffice at Fort Wayne, Ind.—Primary Election.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., April 8, 1872.

A special agent of the Postoffice Department, on examination of the accounts of the office in this city, revealed the fact that an attempt had been made to cover up deficiencies in the money order department, and that over $5,000 was short. The deputy postmaster, who had entire control of this department, confessed that he was the responsible party, and that he had been behind in his accounts for over two years, but had, in hopes of correcting the matter, kept it quiet. He says he has no idea how or where the money has gone. The amount was immediately made up by the Postmaster, and has been sent on to Washington to square the accounts. It is not known yet whether anything further will be done with the defaulter, but he is still under bonds. Owing to his high standing in business circles and in society, the matter creates a great deal of excitement.

In the primary election for Congressman in Delaware county, this district, Gen. Shanks received a majority of over six hundred against his opponent. This will secure his renomination on the first ballot.

SECOND EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Terrible Effects of an Earthquake in Syria—Fifteen Hundred Persons Lose their Lives.

LONDON, April 8.—A telegram from Constantinople brings intelligence that the city of Antioch, in Syria, was visited by an earthquake, causing a terrible loss of life. The dispatch states that one-half of the city was totally destroyed, and one thousand five hundred persons lost their lives. Great distress prevails in that portion of the city not demolished. The remaining inhabitants are sadly in need of assistance.

A Satisfactory Settlement Possible.

LONDON, April 8.—The *Post* says: "A rumor prevailed last night that an important telegram had been received at the Foreign office from the Government of the United States. This dispatch, it was reported, indicated that there was a prospect that the differences between England and America, growing out of the claim for consequential damages, would be settled in a manner satisfactory to both nations."

Yesterday the fine weather brought out immense throngs to all the parks in London. The bands at Regents and Battersea attracted thousands. No accidents are reported, although the number of people at all of the places of resort was unusually large.

Marine News.

LONDON, April 8.—The steamers India, Thuringia and Minnesota have arrived out.

The Markets.

LONDON, April 8, 5 P. M.—Consols, money, 92⅝; account, 92⅝. American bonds—5-20s, '62, 92⅜; do '65, 92⅜; do '67, 93⅜; 10-40s, 89.

LIVERPOOL, April 8.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 11¼d. Red winter wheat 11s 7d. Flour 26as 26s 6d. Corn 28s. Cheese 70s.

ANTWERP, April 8.—Petroleum 47¼f.

MANIFESTO OF THE OIL PRODUCERS' UNION.

Warning to the Commercial World—Beware of the Enemies of the Freedom of Trade.

Under this title the Oil Producers Association at Oil City have issued an address, calling on Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, and other similar associations throughout the country to adopt "vigorous measures of self-defense," in view of the alleged designs of the "conspiracy" acting under "at least fourteen separate charters, legalized by the Pennsylvania Legislature," similar to that under which the "South Improvement Company" was organized. We quote:

"We urge you to exert all your influence with your representatives in Congress to support such measures as offered there as will the better prohibit, for all future time, any monopoly of railroads or other transportation companies from having embargoes upon the trade between States by a system of excessive freight or unjust discrimination against buyers or shippers in any trade by the adjustment of rates or drawbacks to any persons whatever. This is a matter of national importance, and only the most decided action can save you and us from the scheming strength of these monopolies."

The following is a circular issued with the address:

"The following list of companies holding charters similar, if not precisely like that of the South Improvement Company, may claim direct kinship with that monopoly:

"The Pennsylvania Company, American Contract Company, National Land Improvement Company, Central Improvement Company, Oceanic Improvement Company, Pacific Man Improvement Company, Occidental Improvement Company, Continental Improvement Company, Southern Improvement Company and Southern Improvement Company.

"The first, and greatest in active operation of these, is the Pennsylvania Company, to which the charters of the others refer in the grant of privileges. They are authorized to lease and contract for the management of any railroad or company, public or private, in any part of the United States or the territories thereof, to deal in stock, bonds or other investments; to enter upon lands and to have branches throughout Pennsylvania or elsewhere.

"With these limitless powers the Pennsylvania Company has already begun the work of absorbing the natural lines of transportation of the South and West.

"Acting in harmony with this in the great work of monopolizing all branches of trade, the Southern Improvement Company addressed a private circular to the managers of all the Western and Southern railways to meet in Cleveland for the purpose of establishing a schedule for the transportation of live stock to the seaboard.

"This combination has first attacked the petroleum trade because its fields of production were smaller and more easily reached than those of other products. The petroleum product amounts to seventy millions of dollars per annum. We export thirty-seven million dollars worth of petroleum annually, being fourth on the list of products.

"The attack will extend to coal. Already the entire mining industries of the anthracite coal regions are controlled by these monopolies and smaller dealers crushed out of existence.

"The monopoly is moving upon the trade in live stock.

"Cotton, lumber, iron and breadstuffs will follow."

The Oil City *Derrick* accompanies the above publication with editorial comments referring to the conflict with the "South Improvement Company," from which we quote as follows:

"What is the result? The South Improvement Company in thirty days was broken up and disbanded. Their charter was repealed and many other obnoxious charters, emanating from the Pennsylvania Legislature, making the first breach in the power of the "Pennsylvania Railway" over that body. A reasonable and impartial freight contract was made with all the railways, open to all the world. And now the late exultant conspirators stand arraigned before the Congress of the United States to answer for their attempt. All this is simply a *moral victory*. The Oil Regions have carried on the fight on principle. They have made no concessions, and they have not a dollar to have spent no money; practiced no indirection; compromised with no wrong.

"The result astonishes everybody—*ourselves* most of all. It is not alone an evidence of the power of truth. It is a *confession of the weakness and trembling of corporations*. For they could have defeated all our measures of self-relief had they been willing to take the responsibility thereof; they had the power, but not the courage to use it. So they stood out of the way. Men in the wrong are always cowardly at heart.

"Can political parties in this State read the hand-writing, or do they need to be told that the people are ripe for a revolt against corrupt combinations—just such a revolt as has swept over the New York State? The Pennsylvania wealth will soon shake off the yoke of the corrupt 'Pennsylvania Company,' with Colonel Scott at its head, which has debauched legislation and spawned monopolies. It is only a question of time. Lucky the men or the party that lead the popular movement—woe to them who are caught in the tidal wave!

"We of the oil regions have over thirty thousand votes. We are banded together for independent political action, for our future defense against legalized raids, in the secret 'Oil Men's League.'

"We can vote parties up or down in this State. As go the oil regions, so goes Pennsylvania. As goes Pennsylvania, so may go the Union. Our rights have been invaded, our property depreciated, our industry is to-day in the dust. A suffering people know no politics when their oppressors and the legalizers of them are in the canvass."

NATIONAL POLITICS.

John C. Fremont is in the Cincinnati Convention movement. That by some means or other it was not free from this contact shows bad management. A more perfect representative of the corruptest features of the lobby and political prostitution in general, it would be difficult to name.

A strong movement has been organized to nominate ex-Secretary Cox for Vice-President by the Cincinnati Convention, in the belief that Ohio would thus be carried, especially if Charles Francis Adams should be the Presidential nominee by the same convention.

Governor Palmer, of Illinois, has been reported as an anti-Grant man, but this is not true. He has recently announced himself a candidate for renomination as Governor on the same ticket with the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention, whom he would support. He likewise affirmed his friendship for General Grant, and said he had no falling out with him, on account of the so-called military occupation of Chicago, which was simply a difference of opinion likely to arise between two men. Palmer is very strong in his State, and can carry it for Grant, whom we Grant can carry it for him. The programme now is to run Palmer for Governor, and keep Gen. Oglesby to take Trumbull's place in the Senate next year.

The approaching conference of the Democratic politicians in Washington is looked for with some interest, for it is reported that August Belmont, who, at a late meeting, sank all personal considerations and consented to be guided by the action of the unterrified about him, will change his policy and run one much for the control of the deliberations of the party. A prominent Democrat says that at a late meeting it was purposed deciding the place for holding the convention, and that the National Executive Committee will be called between the 7th and 24th inst., for perfecting their plans. The convention will probably be held at the West some time in the month of May.

The New York *World* says that the mass meeting of Liberal Republicans, which was to have been addressed by Senator Schurz this week, has been postponed, and will probably take the form of a grand ratification meeting, treading close upon the heels of the Cincinnati nominations. Senators Schurz and Trumbull, it adds, have promised to be present and address the meeting.

STATE POLITICS.

The Philadelphia *Press* strongly opposes the nomination of General Hartranft for Governor. Among the men mentioned by the *Press* as more fitted for the position is Hon. Thomas M. Marshall, of Allegheny county.

Hon. J. P. Wickersham, State Superintendent of Common Schools, writes as follows to Col. John W. Forney: "I am not a candidate for Governor. My work here is pleasant, broad, and, I trust, productive of some good. I would not exchange my present place for the excitement, heart-burnings, and disappointments of political life, unless it became a high duty to my party or my State—a thing not at all likely to happen while there are so many better men from whom to choose."

R. D. McCreary is announced as a candidate for Assembly in Venango county.

The "Oil Men's League," an oath-bound secret society organized during the late excitement in the oil regions, is becoming muddled politically. The Democrats want to control it, but the Republicans refuse to submit. The Titusville *Herald* says: "The Franklin *Spectator* has discovered that Mr. Gilfillan is a member of the Oil Men's League. This of course would be unobjectionable to the *Spectator*, provided its own friends had the exclusive swing of the League, but to the consternation of the Democrats, who have already nominated Gen. McCalmont as the Oil Men's candidate for Governor, they discover that the Republicans of the League do not intend to allow the organization to be used as a political machine in the interest of any clique or party. The *Spectator* therefore denounces the League and discharges a torrent of invective upon Mr. Gilfillan, who has been for some time at Washington, aiding a committee of the Producers Union to unmask the S. I. Co. Perhaps he will thus be defeated as a delegate, and perhaps he doesn't. Should he survive this premature Democratic bombardment, we presume he will have the same rights as any other man, and his present timely and energetic services will not impair his prospects."

Capt. R. H. McCormick has been selected by the Indiana county Democratic Committee, as Representative delegate to the Reading Convention, and William Maher as Senatorial delegate, instructed to support Hon William McClelland for Governor. The *Democrat* says: "There were six members of the Committee present at the meeting, two of whom voted for the delegates declared elected, and so far as the meeting expressed the sentiments of the Democracy of Indiana county, it is a farce." The same paper says also that Mr. McClelland has declared that he is not a candidate for Governor.

The Republican Senatorial conferees for Lawrence, Mercer and Venango counties met in Franklin on the 5d, and on the eighth ballot elected John I. Gordon, of Mercer, Senatorial delegate to the State Convention. The following delegates at large were nominated: Wm. Achre and S. H. Miller, of Mercer; Geo. C. Reis and Thomas Phillips, of Lawrence, and Samuel Q. Brown and P. R. Gray of Venango. These delegates are requested to attend the State Convention and use their influence in favor of the immediate passage of the bill or series of resolutions protecting the manufacturing, oil producing, mining and lumber interests of the district.

Mr. J. G. White, of Mercer, is announced as a candidate for Congress for the Twenty-fifth district.

The Uniontown *Genius of Liberty* says: "If Hon. Charles R. Buckalew will consent to become a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, Fayette county will give him a majority of twelve hundred."

The Mercer *Dispatch* brings forward Mr. S. C. Koontz as the right man for the Republican State Convention to nominate for Auditor General. Mr. K. has been an energetic worker for the Republican party since its organization.

The Republican Senatorial conferees of Snyder, Union, Perry and Northumberland selected W. L. Nesbit, of the latter county, to represent the district in the State Convention, and instructed him to support Hon. B. B. Packer for Governor, and Hon. Ulysses Mercur for Supreme Judge.

The Westmoreland county Republican committee met on the 6th, over fifty members present. D. W. Shryock was chosen Senatorial delegate, subject to the concurrence of Indiana county, and the lines of transportation of the South and West.

"Acting in harmony with this in the great work of monopolizing all branches of trade, the Southern Improvement Company addressed a private circular to the managers of all the Western and Southern railways to meet in Cleveland for the purpose of establishing a schedule for the transportation of live stock to the seaboard.

"This combination has first attacked the petroleum trade because its fields of production were smaller and more easily reached than those of other products. The petroleum product amounts to seventy millions of dollars per annum. We export thirty-seven million dollars worth of petroleum annually, being fourth on the list of products.

"The attack will extend to coal. Already the entire mining industries of the anthracite coal regions are controlled by these monopolies and smaller dealers crushed out of existence.

"The monopoly is moving upon the trade in live stock.

"Cotton, lumber, iron and breadstuffs will follow."

The Oil City *Derrick* accompanies the above publication with editorial comments referring to the conflict with the "South Improvement Company," from which we quote as follows:

"What is the result? The South Improvement Company in thirty days was broken up and disbanded. Their charter was repealed and many other obnoxious charters, emanating from the Pennsylvania Legislature, making the first breach in the power of the "Pennsylvania Railway" over that body. A reasonable and impartial freight contract was made with all the railways, open to all the world. And now the late exultant conspirators stand arraigned before the Congress of the United States to answer for their attempt. All this is simply a *moral victory*. The Oil Regions have carried on the fight on principle. They have made no concessions, and they have not a dollar to have spent no money; practiced no indirection; compromised with no wrong.

"The result astonishes everybody—*ourselves* most of all. It is not alone an evidence of the power of truth. It is a *confession of the weakness and trembling of corporations*. For they could have defeated all our measures of self-relief had they been willing to take the responsibility thereof; they had the power, but not the courage to use it. So they stood out of the way. Men in the wrong are always cowardly at heart.

"Can political parties in this State read the hand-writing, or do they need to be told that the people are ripe for a revolt against corrupt combinations—just such a revolt as has swept over the New York State? The Pennsylvania wealth will soon shake off the yoke of the corrupt 'Pennsylvania Company,' with Colonel Scott at its head, which has debauched legislation and spawned monopolies. It is only a question of time. Lucky the men or the party that lead the popular movement—woe to them who are caught in the tidal wave!

"We of the oil regions have over thirty thousand votes. We are banded together for independent political action, for our future defense against legalized raids, in the secret 'Oil Men's League.'

"We can vote parties up or down in this State. As go the oil regions, so goes Pennsylvania. As goes Pennsylvania, so may go the Union. Our rights have been invaded, our property depreciated, our industry is to-day in the dust. A suffering people know no politics when their oppressors and the legalizers of them are in the canvass."

NATIONAL POLITICS.

John C. Fremont is in the Cincinnati Convention movement. That by some means or other it was not free from this contact shows bad management. A more perfect representative of the corruptest features of the lobby and political prostitution in general, it would be difficult to name.

A strong movement has been organized to nominate ex-Secretary Cox for Vice-President by the Cincinnati Convention, in the belief that Ohio would thus be carried, especially if Charles Francis Adams should be the Presidential nominee by the same convention.

Governor Palmer, of Illinois, has been reported as an anti-Grant man, but this is not true. He has recently announced himself a candidate for renomination as Governor on the same ticket with the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention, whom he would support. He likewise affirmed his friendship for General Grant, and said he had no falling out with him, on account of the so-called military occupation of Chicago, which was simply a difference of opinion likely to arise between two men. Palmer is very strong in his State, and can carry it for Grant, whom we Grant can carry it for him. The programme now is to run Palmer for Governor, and keep Gen. Oglesby to take Trumbull's place in the Senate next year.

The approaching conference of the Democratic politicians in Washington is looked for with some interest, for it is reported that August Belmont, who, at a late meeting, sank all personal considerations and consented to be guided by the action of the unterrified about him, will change his policy and run one much for the control of the deliberations of the party. A prominent Democrat says that at a late meeting it was purposed deciding the place for holding the convention, and that the National Executive Committee will be called between the 7th and 24th inst., for perfecting their plans. The convention will probably be held at the West some time in the month of May.

The New York *World* says that the mass meeting of Liberal Republicans, which was to have been addressed by Senator Schurz this week, has been postponed, and will probably take the form of a grand ratification meeting, treading close upon the heels of the Cincinnati nominations. Senators Schurz and Trumbull, it adds, have promised to be present and address the meeting.

Coal Miners in the Mahoning Valley Resume Work.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., April 8, 1872.

At a meeting of coal operators and a committee of miners, held here Saturday, the miners agreed to resume work to-day at an advance of ten cents a ton, which was offered them at the company's first gave notice of a strike for twenty cents.

THE BRIDGE ACT.

Prohibiting the Erection of Wooden Bridges.

A certified copy of the "act to regulate the construction of bridges in the city of Pittsburgh," has been received by H. W. Oliver, jr., Esq., President of the Common Council. It provides "that hereafter it shall be unlawful for any company heretofore incorporated, or which may hereafter be incorporated, or for any person, to build or rebuild any bridge which terminates in the limits of the city of Pittsburgh, of wood or any other combustible material, unless the consent of the Councils of said city of Pittsburgh shall have been first obtained for the construction of the same. Provided, That this act shall not be construed to prevent the use of wooden flooring upon any bridge otherwise constructed, of iron or other incombustible material."

The above act was passed in pursuance of a resolution of Councils adopted in view of the fact that the Monongahela Bridge Company was about to replace their wire suspension bridge, over the Monongahela river at Smithfield street, with a covered wooden structure. There is a very decided opposition to the construction of a wooden bridge at so public and prominent a place in the city, not only on account of danger from fire, but because of the disadvantages in an architectural point of view.

SERIOUS AFFAIR.

A Husband Brutally Beats His Wife.

Alderman Koenig yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of Conrad Stegle, on a charge of aggravated assault and battery, on oath of Jacob Miller. Stegle is a tailor residing in the Tenth ward, and the prosecutor has been in his employ. The latter alleges that on Saturday night Stegle became very drunk and attacked his wife, Catherine Stegle, beat her, kicked her and then threw her down a pair of stairs. She was so badly injured that she could not rise. Her relatives were notified of the affray and took her to a sister residence, in Allegheny. Mr. Heiber, who is attending the woman, despairs of her recovery, as she is seriously injured internally. Stegle was arrested and committed to jail, the Alderman refusing bail.

Remedy for Painful Wounds.

We are told that the following is an almost certain method of easing pain from wounds: Take a pan or shovel with burning coals and sprinkle upon them common brown sugar, and hold the wounded part in the smoke; in a few minutes the pain will be allayed and recovery proceeds rapidly. In my own case a rusty nail had made a bad wound in the bottom of my foot. The pain and nervous irritation was severe. This was all removed by holding it in the smoke for fifteen minutes, and I was able to resume my reading in comfort. We have often recommended it to others with like results. Last week one of my men had a finger nail torn out by a pair of ice tongs. It became very painful, as was to be expected. Held in sugar smoke for twenty minutes, the pain ceased, and it promises speedy recovery.

A Street Assault.

Yesterday a man named Jeremiah Mullally called upon Alderman Koenig and made information against Morris Flannery and Teddy McCarthy, of the Tenth ward, charging them with aggravated assault and battery. The prosecutor alleges that he was riding down Penn street, on Sunday night, on horseback, when the defendants attacked him, dragged him from the horse and beat him terribly. The Alderman issued warrants.

Enough to Swim In.

The largest consignment of genuine Arnold's ink ever brough to one house west of the mountains has just been received, direct from London, by Messrs. J. R. Weldin & Co., No. 101 Wood street. Of the superiority and general use of Arnold's celebrated writing fluid it is superfluous to speak, and we only desire to inform our readers where they can get the genuine article. Messrs. Weldin & Co. keep no other, and those who would guard against imposition can do so effectually by procuring their supplies at No. 101 Wood street.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

BUSINESS was brisk about the wharf yesterday.

W. T. MCCOOK, of this city, is Captain of the Yale College boating crew.

FRANK SANDFORD, a vagrant, was Claremonted for thirty days yesterday.

THE election of a City Engineer has been postponed until next Monday.

CAPTAIN OF POLICE CUPPLES is to be placed upon the detective force again.

TWENTY-ONE Sunday drinkers called on Mayor Blackmore at the hearing yesterday morning.

THE State Convention meets at Harrisburg to-morrow. Many of our local politicians are already at the Capital.

JAY GOULD and John B. Gough were registered at the Central Station House yesterday morning.

THE prosecutor in the Robinson township riot case withdrew the charge yesterday at the Mayor's office.

OFFICER HAGER charges Mrs. B. Griffiths with selling liquor without a license. A warrant was issued by Mayor Blackmore.

By an ordinance passed yesterday, the duty of measuring the timber brought to this market has been delegated to the Board Measurer.

THE newest feature of the Park project is that the owner of the land desires that the enclosure be called either "Schenley Park" or "Trogban Park."

GEORGE WASHINGTON (?) paid a fine of fifty dollars to Mayor Blackmore, yesterday, for getting drunk and behaving in a disorderly manner.

NICHOLAS AND FREDERICK BOWERS were sent to the Workhouse for thirty days each, yesterday, for disorderly conduct, by Mayor Blackmore.

YESTERDAY, in the Criminal Court, several defendants, in cases of misdemeanor were allowed to testify in their own behalf, under the new law.

YESTERDAY Martha Alker made an information before the Mayor charging Mary A. Miller with selling liquor without a license. A warrant was issued.

MRS. CAROLINE RICHINGS BERNARD arrived in the city last night. The lady appears at the Academy of Music this evening in a new musical drama.

MAYOR BLACKMORE sent John O'Brien and A. Patterson to the Work House for twenty days each, yesterday, on charges of disorderly conduct on the street.

DETECTIVE JAMES SCOTT yesterday arrested Matthew Campbell, charged with disorderly conduct on oath of his wife. Mayor Blackmore will dispose of the case to-day.

ANOTHER Oakland street car caught fire last night from the explosion of some "coal oil (?) oil in one of the lamps.

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1872.

THE Republican State Convention will meet in Harrisburg to-morrow. Never was there a time when there existed greater need for the exercise of wisdom in the selection of candidates. As goes Pennsylvania in October so will go the Union in November, is a saying as nearly true any such thing can possibly be. And the action of to-morrow's Convention will go very far to determine the October result.

THE recent passage by the Senate of a revenue bill which included, it will be recollected, the repeal of the income tax, seems to have created a wrong impression in some quarters; quite a number of people here and there supposing that the tax is repealed and that it will not be collected for the year 1871. This is an error. The Senate bill was laid upon the table by the House, and the tax remains unrepealed. Persons who have neglected to make their income returns to the revenue authorities under an impression that the tax would not be collected, should comply with the law without delay, there being very little probability that the provision for its collection will be repealed during the present session of Congress. And more is the pity.

REMARKING, in his "Whig Almanac" for 1849, on the election of the preceding year, which resulted in the choice of General TAYLOR for President, Mr. GREELEY mentions the fact that in 1847, the second year of the POLK administration, a Whig Speaker of the House was chosen, and adds: "We believe there has never been an instance under the Federal Constitution in which a President has been elected of adverse politics to those of the Speaker of the House last before chosen." The New York *Commercial Advertiser* reminds Mr. GREELEY that his remark has proved as true since the date in question as before it, and—considering that Speaker BLAINE is of administration politics—wants to know what he thinks about the precedent now?

ONE of the most able and influential of the anti-Administration journals, speculating upon the chances of success in the ensuing Presidential campaign and discussing the best means to obtain it, cautions everybody concerned to bear in mind that they are "managing a problem of the nature of a game," and that not a single chance must be sacrificed to their hopes. This is exactly the rock on which the opposition will probably go to pieces. The masses of the country have no taste for gambling, and it is hardly probable that the Republican rank and file will follow a gamester's desperate lead in a matter which so vitally concerns the honor and welfare of the nation. The admission was probably an inadvertence, but it is none the less significant as showing how completely destitute, even in the eyes of its leaders, the movement is of any moral pith or purpose. So long as the least suspicion of unworthy trickery attaches to it, the people will repudiate it with contempt.

PARTLY nearly every newspaper or politician favorable to the nomination of a coalition ticket by the Cincinnati Convention, assumes that the Republican and Democratic parties are equally corrupt and incapable of instituting reforms and purifications within their party lines; and they base their expectations of success on the cooperation of honest and patriotic men without distinction of party. But if the bulk of the two great political parties are really opposed to reform, the question very naturally arises as to the quarter from which the new party of honesty is to derive its support? Almost the entire voting population of the country is included in these organizations, and if there are not enough members in either of them to reform it from within itself, how does the small minority expect to make successful headway against the majority? We do not, of course, accept the premises which are laid down; but even if these were granted, the conclusion would only establish the complete impracticability of the proposed movement.

THERE is good ground for the belief that the report that Minister CURTIN's return from Russia will be to take part in the "Liberal" movement is not true. Attempts have for a long time been studiously made by enemies to create the belief that Mr. CURTIN is hostile to the administration; and we hazard little in saying that, if his recall was not at one time nearly determined on by General GRANT, belief in the report of hostility to his administration had at least obtained a partial lodgment in his mind. Considering how much had been done to poison the President's mind against Mr. CURTIN, this is not at all singular. It can be safely assumed that should he conclude to return for any such purpose as has been reported, he will first tender his resignation. But, as we have said, it is not probable that he has ever written or uttered a single word giving color to the report. It is altogether more probable that he will be on the stump for GRANT. In this connection it may be said that the latest "slate" for the Cincinnati Convention is LOGAN for President and CURTIN for Vice President. But it is just as easy to make slates as to set afloat false reports.

THE rapid progress and extension of the railroad movement is something wonderful, even for this age of fleet-footed civilization. We have before mentioned that Asiatic Turkey was fast being intersected with a network of lines, trending in every direction. Now a railroad from the Pacific ocean across the continent, over the Andes, to the sources of the Amazon, has been commenced by the Government of Peru; while, simultaneously with the inception of this stupendous undertaking, the Government of New Zealand is organizing a liberal railroad system, for the construction of eight per cent. for thirty years upon all capital invested in such enterprises. It is evident that the constant necessity for new iron superinduced by these and other operations in various quarters of the globe—to say nothing of our own daily increasing consumption—will keep every furnace in healthy blast for many months to come, if the Committee of Ways and Means are governed, as they probably will be, by a wise decision to recommend no reduction in the present rates of duty. Within a year or two, should the tariff remain untouched, the demand for iron continue to increase as it has done, we may expect to see the iron products of the country well nigh doubled.

TO THE writer who signs himself "Old Line Republican," and whom we recognize as fully entitled to so subscribe himself, we return our thanks for the good opinion he expresses of the COMMERCIAL; and though not at all doubting the grievances as he states them, in local as well as State Politics, nor questioning their general source, we beg leave to decline to pursue the course suggested by him. Gen. GRANT's idea that the best way to insure the repeal of an obnoxious law is to rigidly enforce it, is suggestive as to the cure for some of the evils referred to by our correspondent—let them run, till they become so absolutely intolerable that longer indurance is totally impossible. It is not probable that the time will be very long. The satisfaction with which we regard the Reform Movement of two years ago was never greater than now. If, as our correspondent says, the time is nearing for another, and perhaps on a larger scale, we can wait for it; and, we do rather enjoy the contortions now of so many of those who stood ready to execute "Reformers" then. Nor do we feel like sympathizing very much with those of the same general sort in their alarm for the result of the mistakes, or worse, of the recognized leadership—rather dictatorship—in Pennsylvania affairs at Washington. There is no denying the tendency towards the bad—but let it run, gentlemen. We are not called upon to stop it if we could. We can quietly contemplate the prospect of a state of things that will make the "honors even." To our correspondent, who affirms that he speaks for the great body of the Republicans of Allegheny, we say, therefore, go ahead if you feel like it; call your independent conventions and set up your nominations for all the offices. When you have done this, the COMMERCIAL will act the proper part to the best of its ability.

A GREAT deal has at different times been said respecting the intolerable burden of taxation imposed on the Southern States by the misrule and corruption of their local governments, and it has in various quarters been urged in mitigation of the Ku Klux outrages perpetrated in those regions that they were to a considerable extent provoked by the oppressive and ruinous impositions in question. There is, perhaps, but little to be said in favor of the administration of the local affairs of some of those States. At the best it has probably been bad enough; but it seems, after all, that there are but two of the carpet-bag States that equal in expensiveness the average of the best governed of the Northern States. The census statistics of wealth, taxation and public indebtedness for 1870, show that in Massachusetts the average rate of taxation for each person is $17 10, while in South Carolina it is only $3 92; and that, while the public debt in the former State amounts to $47 09 for each person, in South Carolina it is but $18 52. Delaware and Kentucky are the only loyal Commonwealths that are governed more cheaply than Mississippi, which is the third in expensiveness of the late rebel States. Considering the enormous losses arising from the emancipation of the slaves, the debts contracted during the rebellion, the destruction of property by military operations, and the immense diversion of labor from the channels of productive industry, these facts are certainly surprising. There is no doubt that the South has paid exceedingly dear for its whistle, but it is not nearly so bad off as it has claimed to be, or as has generally been supposed. If now its people will make the best of the situation and address themselves properly to the development of their resources under the new order of things, a few years hence they will be richer and stronger than they ever were before—notwithstanding the carpet baggers.

IN THE Pittsburgh *Volksblatt's* London letter of March 21st the great question in dispute between America and England is referred to in a manner likely to interest our readers. Having set forth the present state of the controversy pretty much as the subject is now generally understood, Mr. BLIND says that for his part he is firmly convinced that if the present English Government could resolve to leave the interpretation of the treaty to the Geneva tribunal, public opinion in England would promptly become reconciled to their action. The newspapers indeed hold a different language, partly because they do not wish to encourage the Americans in their claim, and partly through unyielding pride. But people in general feel how great perils lie before them in the future if this complication remains unsolved when England shall become involved in difficulty. Though no immediate danger appears, the conduct of Russia in reference to the treaty regarding the Black Sea and the advance of the same power in Turkestan justify apprehension. There is fermentation also in India among the reform sects of the Hindoos as well as the Mohammedans, while in Ireland the party which favors a dissolution of the union is merely waiting for an opportunity of outbreak until it shall see England busy in another direction.

Some readers will remember to have seen in English letters and speeches intimations more or less mysterious concerning evidence which the British Commissioners of the Washington Treaty could produce, but which they were very reluctant to produce, from which the world would see that in putting forward their claims for consequential damages the Americans have disregarded a well understood agreement. Some may have exercised their ingenuity, or their imagination, in trying to conjecture to what this alleged agreement or stipulation could have referred. Perhaps some light is thrown on the subject by Mr. BLIND, when he states that an "English friend, who usually has access to the best sources of information," had lately assured him, that in the settlement of the Fishery question the British government made concessions to the Union under the silently assumed agreement that by way of return or compensation for these concessions, the consequential claims in the Alabama question should be abandoned. The concessions in the fishery matter were made at the expense of the Canadians, who were quieted by the promise of indemnification on the part of England in the form of a loan guaranty. Now America having secured her advantage, insists on the letter of the treaty and discards the silent engagement altogether. The English Government, however, it is alleged, can bring forward proofs of the stipulation, and if they have failed to do so, the only reason has been unwillingness to increase the existing irritation, not to pour oil on the flames. When necessary the proofs will be produced; hitherto, however, the hope has been indulged that America would change her course, and this arrow-shot is kept in reserve until the last moment.

The correspondent, well aware that this statement will seem rather remarkable, says that he reports it because the person from whom he received it, is not only well informed concerning government affairs, but has been known for years as a defender of America against the unjust attacks of his countrymen.

It is hardly necessary to say that in their present state of enlightenment, the American people are not prepared to applaud or take pleasure in any advantage gained in the settlement of the Alabama question, which can be fairly traced to mere cunning, or smartness, or departure from the well established rules of international honor and upright dealing.

SOME of our contemporaries, in commenting on the Roman Catholic mission lately established among the negroes of the Southern States, manifest remarkable ignorance of what Protestants have already done for the Christianization of the same people. Some editors express their joy that one of the many branches of the Christian Church has at length found sufficient charity and zeal to undertake a work so important and so long neglected; while other able editors sternly rebuke those narrow minded and bigoted Protestants who, neglecting a task plainly assigned them, yet presume to deprecate the propagation of the Catholic religion among the negroes. The truth is, even in the days of slavery Baptists and Methodists, and to some extent Presbyterians and Episcopalians, labored assiduously in the work of preaching the Gospel to the black population, so that a very large proportion of them were really members of the church. The late Dr. THORNWELL used to say that he knew dozens of black men in bonds who were pious enough and knowing enough to be Christian missionaries in the North. If the character of Uncle TOM was drawn from life, and there were many like him, there may have been some truth in the jeer. Long before the close of the war, Christian people all over the northern States were fully awake to the importance of providing more fully for the secular as well as religious instruction of the freedmen, and great sums of money were collected for the support of both teachers and preachers among them. In fact, the proper statistics of the different churches would exhibit a great work in this direction. No doubt, the Catholic missionaries will find enough to do, they will, however, most likely everywhere in the Protestant States find the ground pretty well occupied with churches and Sunday schools, and the negroes very stanuch if not very enlightened Protestants. It is well known that the negro is generally faithful to early impressions and traditions," and the priests will probably soon conclude that the field assigned them is one difficult to cultivate.

THE leaders of the International Society in France are said to be not at all concerned on account of the hostile action of the National Assembly. On the contrary, they expect great increase of their numbers as the result of the persecution to which they are subjected. In England there is perhaps some reason to think that the members of the same society are troubled about the severity with which they are let alone. At a recent meeting of the society in London, CARL MARX stated that the English Government had been more or less inclined to give up the French refugees of the Association, on the pretext that they were not mere political offenders, but had committed crimes against society. The Government, he said, had requested the French Government not to insist on its petition at present, as this time was not propitious. MARX also stated that the English Government thinks of reviving and modifying the old so-called correspondence law, which was adopted in the time of the Jacobin clubs, and to apply the same for the suppression of the Internationals. In the meantime innkeepers are threatened by the police with the loss of their license, if they permit the members of the society to hold meetings in their houses. It is of course possible that the English Government intends to persecute the society, but it certainly appears little likely that the Liberals of England will tolerate a policy now towards mere social or political heretics, which was found so odious nearly a century ago when applied to a class quite as dangerous to established order as the Internationals of to-day.

SECRETARY FISH, it is said, exerts extraordinary influence over the New York *World* in this way: SIDNEY WEBSTER, his son-in-law, is the intimate friend of MARBLE, the editor, the former finding a way to compensate the latter for supporting the Secretary by furnishing much that is valuable and fresh from the Department. As a specimen, the *World* had the earliest copy of the Treaty of Washington, as it had previously been kept supplied with exclusive information of the progress of the negotiation. Mr. FISH needs all the support he can secure to insure the complete approval of the country to his management of the State Department, but it is a weakness to rely on the Democratic organ.

THE dead-lock on the Alabama treaty leaves the fisheries question between the United State and the Dominion of Canada in *statu quo*. Canadian-caught fish can only be imported into the United States on the payment of duty, and Massachusetts skippers can only ply their calling in Dominion waters by taking out a license therefor. As respects our tariff the Canadians seem to possess their souls in patience, but the skippers of Massachusetts revolt at the idea of a Canuck license. The season is just opening and they avow a determination to arm themselves and fish where they will, license and treaty to the contrary notwithstanding.

EX-COLLECTOR MOSES H. GRINNELL has received a summons to attend the custom house investigation at Washington. The impression prevails that, this gentleman having been collector when the general order business under Colonel Lee went into operation, he can make some interesting revelations in that connection. It is understood that he has been summoned at the instance of the Democratic Senators.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

This man evidently understands the feminine nature. A western confectioner keeps in his store a parrot which he has taught to say "pretty creature, pretty creature," to every lady that comes in. He is rapidly making his fortune.

The aboriginal Australians, who perhaps represent about the lowest type of humanity, are firm believers in the Darwinian theory. They have always held that man sprang from the lowest creatures in existence, and that he has, through vast ages, ascended step by step to his present high estate, living the lives of many different animals, one after another, before becoming a human being. They entertain great reverence for the dog, which they believe to be an embryo human, which, in its next stage of development, will become an Australian.

The dog crop of the United States is estimated at twenty-one million head. At a moderate computation each animal costs eight dollars a year, making a total of a hundred and sixty-eight millions of dollars. Of the number upwards of a hundred thousand go mad annually, and bite about ten thousand people. On the whole the crop cannot be said to pay.

The Austrian Minister of Justice advocates the abolition of the jury system, because every trial is made a political question, and the jury study the subject in that light with preternatural sharpness, and return their verdict in accordance with their political sympathies, and with a lofty disregard for evidence and law.

The strike of the Ohio coal miners, which originated in the Mahoning Valley, has spread into other districts, threatening serious embarrassment to the manufacturing industries of Northeastern Ohio if it should continue any length of time. A number of blast furnaces have been compelled to withdraw all metal from their cupolas, and are now awaiting the result of the lock out.

Apropos of the expunging of objectionable words from the dictionaries, it is said that the reason why the verb "gerrymander" was not in the first edition of Webster, was because the widow of Elbridge Gerry lived directly opposite Professor Goodrich, the editor, and as the families were on intimate terms, he did not have the heart to give "gerrymander" a place in the "Unabridged."

The twenty-sixth of the present month is the fifty-third anniversary of the institution of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in this country. The organization numbers now about 300,000 members, and the coming anniversary will be generally celebrated throughout the United States, Canada, Germany, Peru and Australia.

Commodore Maury's scheme for an international system of crop and meteorological reports is making its way. Tennessee and North Carolina have indorsed it by resolutions passed by their Legislatures, the recent convention which assembled in Washington recommended it, and now it is announced that the Legislature of Mississippi has adopted the plan and passed an act intended to secure accurate crop reports in the State during the present year.

There are more illiterate white women than colored in Tennessee, the numbers being respectively 68,825 and 63,248.

Massachusetts proposes to amend her criminal laws by providing that "whenever the court or magistrate before whom any person has been tried for and acquitted of any offense, crime or misdemeanor shall be satisfied that such person so acquitted is innocent of the offense, crime or misdemeanor charged, such court or magistrate shall cause to be taxed and paid to said person so acquitted for every day or part of a day during which such person has been in actual custody during the interval between arrest and acquittal, the same fee which is by law allowed a witness for attendance upon the same court."

What element of wealth is there that California does not contain? A resident of that State, who has raised figs for the past ten years, says that the white Smyrna fig can be grown and cured as well in California as in Smyrna or any of the countries on the Mediterranean.

The value of thoroughbred stallions in improving our trotting stock, is shown strikingly in the case of Young Melbourne, by imp. Knight of St. George, dam imp. Melrose by Melbourne, two of whose colts, by trotting mares, have recently been sold, one for seven thousand dollars and the other for thirteen thousand dollars. These are the only two of his stock that have been trained for trotters, but of eight that were trained for racing, seven proved winners.

The Michigan Legislature recently adjourned to visit another menagerie.

Several of the volcanoes of Mexico, taking a hint from the political and social condition of the country, seem to be in full eruption, throwing out clouds of ashes, which fall over a large section of country. It is probably the effect of sympathy.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Peter Wilson, a famous chief of the Six Nations, is dead. As an orator he is said to have ranked next to Red Jacket, from whom he was descended. In addition to his natural abilities, Dr. Wilson possessed the advantages of a liberal education. He had in his possession, at the time of his death, two valuable relics, in the shape of the hatchet and pipe of his ancestor, Red Jacket.

Mr. Julius Sumner, of Akron, Ohio, says he rode on the first passenger car ever drawn upon a railroad in the United States; that he rode upon the first steamboat that ever navigated Lake Erie; and that he was the first man to build a rolling mill and nail factory in the State of Ohio. These are remembrances of which a man may well be proud.

Henri Rochefort, Paschal Grousset, and M. Assi sailed from France for the penal colony of New Caledonia, to which they were sentenced to deportation, last Saturday.

Juarez, President of Mexico, is sixty years of age, and is by blood a pure Indian.

The latest story about Joaquin Miller is to the following effect: He was recently introduced to Jesse Applegate of Eugene City, Oregon, as "the poet of the Sierras, who, after winning laurels in Europe, had returned to Oregon to grace it with his presence, etc.," but Jesse astonished the hangers-on by remarking "I have known Mr. Miller before. He edited a secesh paper during the war, which was suppressed by the government for its rebel principles."

And apropos of the poetic fraternity, we observe that Walt Whitman continues to attract the attention of the highest critical minds and organs in Europe. The Copenhagen monthly, "*For Ide og Virkelighed*" ("For Idea and Reality"), in its February issue, has a long review entitled "Walt Whitman, the American Democratic Poet." It gives many details of the material history of "Leaves of Grass," and of the poet personally, and treats both on the assumption that they are essentially the first advent of Democracy in esthetic literature. It has much to say of Mr. Whitman's prose work, "Democratic Vistas," part of which it translates into Danish, as also the poem, "O Captain! my Captain!" on the death of Lincoln. The review occupies half the February number of this leading Scandinavian magazine.

Louis Napoleon is said to be growing more and more confident of the ultimate restoration of his line. Should the French throne be regained for his boy it will be the first instance since 1643 in which a French sovereign has been succeeded by his son.

Gen. S. C. Armstrong, of the Hampton Educational Institute of Virginia, is in Boston with a view to entering a class of his colored pupils for the grand Jubilee chorus. Gen. Armstrong was formerly a rebel officer, on Gen. Lee's staff.

The day following the Connecticut election President Grant wrote to Governor Jewell as follows: "Accept my hearty congratulations for the indorsement Connecticut has given you for past services, and for her unshaken confidence in the party of freedom and progress."

It is said that Professor Morse left an estate worth half a million of dollars, all bequeathed to his wife, except one-eighth to pay his indebtedness. After Mrs. Morse's death the property is to be divided among the children.

Isabella, ex-Queen of Spain, has just been defeated in a law suit at Paris, the action being brought by a Spanish jewelry firm for goods sold and delivered several years ago. The Queen demurred on two grounds: First, that the plaintiffs were not Frenchmen, and so not entitled to sue a foreigner in French courts; and second, that she was privileged as a Sovereign from answering any action. On both points the Court overruled the demurrer.

Speaking of royalty, the Empress of Brazil, just before her departure from Paris, took a little girl of ten years old from the foundling hospital. Her intelligence and gentility struck her, and the Emperor adopted the little girl. She will become a *Senora de dejo*, as they say in Brazil.

A DECISION has just been rendered by the Postmaster General of some interest to a number of the business houses of Pittsburgh. It has been a somewhat common practice for leading firms to notify their customers and others, by printed circulars, of the contemplated visit of commercial travelers representing the home establishment, asking for these representatives a favorable hearing. Such circulars are usually printed with a blank, for the insertion of the agent's name and date of visit, which are written in with ink. It has been commonly believed that these notices were entitled to pass through the mails at the rate of two cents for each inclosure. The Postmaster General decides, however, that the domestic letter rate of postage is required on all mailable matter which is wholly or partly in writing, or is so marked as to convey any other or further intelligence or information than is conveyed by the original print in case of printed matter. Circulars of this kind are in all cases to be held for such postage.

The Philadelphia Steamship Line.

The first annual meeting of the stockholders of the American steamship company was held in Philadelphia a few days ago. The report of the Secretary shows that the list of subscribers to the capital stock amounted to 7,047 shares of $100 each, on which instalments to the amount of $686,020 had been paid. Contracts have been made for four first-class iron propellers, all to be alike in model and machinery, and the material to be used in their construction, as far as practicable, of American manufacture. Each vessel is to be of 3,016 tons, old measurement; 355 feet in length, 43 feet beam, and furnished with independent, compound, vertical, direct acting, surface condensing propelling engines. The total cost of the four is to be $2,080,000, and they are to be completed, respectively, on the 1st of September, November and December of the present year, and January 1st, 1873. The contractor gives $100,000 security on each vessel for the faithful performance of the contract. He has been paid to date $617,500, and $1,424,500 have been deposited with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to secure the fulfilment of the steamship company's contract with these shippers. In addition to the subscriptions to the capital stock there has been received on account of subscription bonds, $1,358,000, on interest account, $8,175 92; total receipts, $2,157,155 93. No plan has yet been decided upon as to how the business of the company is to be conducted when the vessels are ready.

Excitement in the Oil Regions.

A new excitement now prevails in the oil regions of Pennsylvania, caused by the sale of a large quantity of oil by J. J. Fisher, of Oil City, to the Standard Oil Company of Cleveland, a member of the late South Improvement Company. Mr. Fisher was one of the most active of the opponents of the great monopoly, and great surprise and indignation is manifested among producers and dealers, that he should at this late day desert his friends. His defense is that he needed money, and could not in justice to himself hold the oil any longer. It seems that the Executive Committee of the Producers' Union proposed to raise money for Mr. F., but failed to do so.

There is now in the oil regions nearly as much oil as the tankage capacity will accommodate—about 1,000,000 barrels, according to the Titusville *Herald*—and it is proposed to suspend all drilling from the 26th of April till the 20th of June, in order to prevent further accumulations.

Plain Words for the People.

When broken down in health, strength and spirits it is not necessary that we should ask a medical man whether an invigorant is necessary. Common sense tells us that it is. The only question to be decided is, what the invigorant shall be. A standard tonic and restorative, which has been many years before the public, and in which millions of the intelligent classes repose the fullest faith, seems, in a case like this, to present the strongest claims to the confidence of the prudent invalid. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters may be truly said to possess these high recommendations. Its triumphant progress during a period of twenty years, its present popularity, and the uniform success which attends its use in indigestion, nervous debility, billiary complaints, fever and ague, and all ailments which depress the physical system and enervate the mind, entitle it to the rank of a standard national specific. It is regarded in that light by the community at large, and hundreds of thousands of both sexes resort to it at this season as a preventive of that numerous and harassing class of diseases which take their rise from the miasmatic winds and vapors of spring. It is a stimulant, a tonic, an alterative and a mild aperient—four essential restorative and protective elements of the materia medica—united in a single agreeable preparation. Every ingredient is vegetable, of the finest quality, and absolutely pure. Hostetter's Bitters is better known, held in greater esteem, and commands a larger sale, than any other proprietary medicine manufactured in this country or imported from abroad.

TRIMMINGS, &C.

SHAWL OPENING!

TUESDAY, APRIL 9th,

We will Open for inspection of the Trade, at Wholesale House, a Full and Complete Assortment SPRING and SUMMER SHAWLS, including the following well known brands:

Ristori, Oriental,
Broadway, Stella,
Glenham, Frankfort,
Eastern Star, Royal Promenade,
May Queen, Reversible Ottoman,
And Newport.

ALSO, A FULL LINE OF

Ottoman Scarfs.

Our arrangements with the Manufacturers enable us to offer these Goods as LOW as Eastern Houses.

Also desire to attract the notice of Milliners and Dealers to their Second Spring Opening of

Millinery and Straw Goods,

PATTERN BONNETS AND ROUND HATS.

On Tuesday, April 9th

Wholesale Only.

77 AND 79 Market St.

F. H. EATON'S

TRIMMING STORE,

17 Fifth Avenue.

Another large line of HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES just Received.

LADIES' SUMMER SUITS, daily arrivals of the Choicest Styles and Latest Novelties.

Misses' Suits, Boys' Suits.

A Splendid New Line of PARASOLS,

Beautiful Styles, with Ivory, Bone, Ebony and "Tourist" Handles.

New Goods Received Daily.

NO. 84 MARKET STREET.

WHERE TO GET THEM.

Congress Water, Congress Water, Missisquoi Water, Missisquoi Water, Lime Lick "Extra" Water, Lime Lick Water, Gettysburg Water, Gettysburg Water, At 84 Market Street. At 84 Market Street.

Muir & Son's Ale, Muir & Son's Ale, Younger's Strong Ale, Younger's Strong Ale, Base & Co.'s English Ale, Base & Co.'s Eng'lish Ale, Campbell & Co.'s Ale, Campbell & Co.'s Ale, Guinness's Extra Dublin Porter, Guinness's Extra Dublin Porter.

Fre h lot just received and for sale low, at JOSEPH FLEMING'S, 84 Market street, corner Diamond.

THE CELEBRATED JEWETT & GOODMAN ORGAN

Sold on Monthly or Quarterly Payments, by L. R. NORTON, State Agent, 118 SMITHFIELD STREET, Opposite New City Hall, Pittsburgh, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED. tths

English Vermillion,

SPIRITS TURPENTINE, CHINESE VERMILLION, VENITIAN RED, "Eng." BRANDON COLORS, LINSEED OIL, WHITING, BLACK LEAD, East India.

Received and for sale by George A. Kelly & Co., WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, Corner First Avenue and Wood Street.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH. Chartered in 1802.

Open daily from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:

GEO. A. BERRY, President. JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents. D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer. J. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, P. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert G. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

DRY GOODS.

Silks, Silks, Silks.

Jas. Caldwell

INVITES SPECIAL ATTENTION TO HIS NEW STOCK OF

SPRING GOODS,

Which will be found Unusually Attractive.

BLACK FRENCH SILKS, all qualities.
BLACK AMERICAN SILKS.
New Stripes in STRIPE SILKS, for Spring and Summer Suits.
RICH PLAIN SILKS, for Evening Wear.
JAPANESE SILKS, a very fine assortment and choice styles.
SILK POPLINS, ALPACAS and MOHAIR LUSTRES.

FANCY DRESS GOODS,

A Magnificent Assortment.

SUIT LINENS, GINGHAMS, CHINTZES, PRINTS.
HONEYCOMB AND MARSEILLES QUILTS.
SCOTCH PLAID AND TARBOUR LACE CURTAINS.
SHEETING MUSLINS, IRISH LINENS.
DAMASK TABLE LINENS.
NEW STYLES SILK BASQUES.
LACE SHAWLS AND SACQUES.
LADIES SUITS, a very fine assortment.

118 and 120 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

EDUCATIONAL.

Beaver College and Musical Institute.

SPRING SESSION OPEN APRIL 1.

No expense Spared to offer the best advantages in every Department. Location on the Ohio river 28 miles from the City.

R. T. TAYLOR, President.

PENNSYLVANIA Military Academy,

CHESTER, DELAWARE CO., PA.

FOR RESIDENT CADETS ONLY.

Session Opens April 3d, 1872.

Thorough Instruction in Civil Engineering, Mathematics and Natural Sciences: the Classics and English in separate by West Point graduates and other competent Professors.

Attention is given to the personal habits and moral training of Cadets.

For circulars apply to J. H. PAULSON, No. 80 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., or to

COL. THEO. HYATT, President Pennsylvania Military Academy.

LEGAL.

W. K. JENNINGS, ATTORNEY, NO. 75 Grant street.

In the Orphans' Court of Allegheny County, No. 57, March Term, 1872.

In the matter of the second and partial account of W. B. Negley, Administrator of the estate of W. J. Morrison, deceased.

And, now, March 18th, 1872, the Court appoint W. K. JENNINGS Auditor to di tribute the balance in hands of accountant.

BY THE COURT.

From the Record, ALEX. HILANDS, Clerk.

To all concerned: Take notice, that the undersigned will attend to duties of his appointment, at his office, No. 75 Grant street, on THURSDAY, the 25th day of April, 1872, at 10 A. M.

W. K. JENNINGS, Auditor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DISSOLUTION—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned in the Apo lo Fire Brick Works is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding accounts of the late firm will be settled by ISAAC REESE, who will continue the business in all its branches as heretofore. Office No. 371 Liberty street. ISAAC REESE. A. MAXWELL. S. M. CROSBY.

Pittsburgh, February 16, 1872.

NOTICE—The Copartnership heretofore existing between WILLIAM MILLER, WILLIAM BRUFF, JOHN M THORP and JEROME S. BONNETT, under the firm name of WILLIAM MILLER & CO., Has been dissolved by the death of William Miller. tf

DRY GOODS.

McELROY & DICKSON,

54 WOOD STREET.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS.

NEW PRINTS, GINGHAMS, ALPACAS, DRESS GOODS, JEANS, COTTONADES, CAMBRICS, CORSET JEANS.

Gloves, Hosiery, Notions, &c.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS OF DRY GOODS

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,

172 and 174 Federal Street, Allegheny.

Respectfully announces to Buyers of Dry Goods at Wholesale that they have now in stock one of the largest and best selected stocks of Dry Goods ever offered in this market, comprising full lines of

Bleached and Brown Muslins, Prints, Ginghams, Tickings, Checks, Cottonades, Jeans, Cassimeres and Cloths.

AND A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF MEDIUM-PRICED

DRESS GOODS,

Consisting of a much fuller line than is usually kept in regular wholesale houses, all of which we offer as low and in many instances lower than the same goods are quoted in New York or Philadelphia.

We only ask an examination and comparison of our Goods and Prices to convince Buyers of the above facts.

A. W. Erwin & Co 172 and 174 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

Just Received,

NEW STOCK HATS AND CAPS,

AT

PALMER'S,

84 Wood Street.

Will Open our NEW ROOMS, 149 and 151 WOOD STREET, March 20, 1872, with the Largest Stock of HATS, CAPS and STRAW GOODS ever offered in Pittsburgh.

GAS FIXTURES

Gas Fitting and Plumbing.

We have the pleasure of informing our friends and customers that we are just in receipt of an

Elegant Stock of Gas Fixtures,

Which embraces the largest and finest assortment ever offered in the two cities, among which is the

New Style Green Verd Bronze; also, Gold, Gilt and French Bronze,

Consisting of CHANDELIERS, from 2 to 12 Lights, PENDANTS, PILLARS, BRACKETS, PORTABLE LIGHTS, &c., FOR GAS OR OIL.

As we make a Specialty of Gas Fixtures, we are prepared to offer great inducements to our customers in Prices, and will furnish them WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AS LOW AS THEY CAN BE BOUGHT AT THE FACTORIES. We also keep on hand a large assortment of

PLUMBING GOODS,

Such as Washstands, Bath Tubs, Sinks, Water Closets, Lead Pipe, Hydrant Hose, &c., and are prepared to fit up all kinds of Buildings with Gas or Water, by workmen of experience.

WELDON & KELLY,

PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS,

No. 147 WOOD STREET, corner of Virgin alley, and BUTLER STREET, near Thirty-eighth,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pure Bi-Carbonate of Soda.

We ask the attention of the Drug Trade to our

Natrona Bi-Carbonate of Soda

Prepared with especial reference to medicinal use. Its absolute purity and entire freedom from traces of Neutral Carbonate of Soda, Sulphate of Soda, common Salt and other impurities, render it

Nearly Tasteless,

And being bolted through fine bolting cloth, the finest state of division is insured.

We beg that the NATRONA BICARB SODA may be compared—not with any of the so-called "American Bi Carbonate," prepared from Soda Ash, and containing more or less of its impurities, but with the most celebrated brands of "New Castle" or other "English" Bi-Carbonate, to any or all of which we guarantee the NATRONA BI CARBONATE to be superior in every requisite. The nature and purity of our raw material, "Cryolite," and the perfection and extent of our machinery enables us always to furnish an uniform and pure product not attainable by any other process. Our works for this manufacture are the largest in the world, and the only one in the United States not using Soda Ash.

Sulphuric Acid not entering into any steps of our process, the absence of every trace of Arsenic is insured, but which is well known to be present in all the ordinary Sodas of commerce.

For sale in kegs containing 112 pounds each by nearly all wholesale dealers or by the manufacturers,

THE PENNA. SALT M'F'G CO. CLIFFORD PEMBERTON, General Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ARE YOU ANNOYED? WITH Rats, Mice, Roaches.

If so, you can rid your House, Cellar or Stable, by trying Abel's Vermin Exterminator.

It has no equal as a Banisher. Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail, at CHAS. ABEL & CO.'S, No. 172 WYLIE AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

DRY GOODS.

New Spring Goods AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S

A Large and Attractive Stock of New Spring Hats, New Spring Bonnets, New Spring Ribbons, New Spring Flowers, New Spring Scarfs, New Spring Neckties, New Lace Collars.

New Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, In all the Latest Novelties.

NEW SPRING SHAWLS, CORSETS, *Ladies' Muslin Underwear, New Spring Skirts, New White Skirts.*

AT THE LOWEST PRICES, AT

WM. SEMPLE'S Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny.

JOHN AUDAY..... J. F. J. ALLISON

AUDAY & ALLISON, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN DRY GOODS AND Notions, No. 43 WOOD STREET, Opposite St. Charles Hotel.

A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF GOODS WILL BE KEPT ON HAND THROUGHOUT THE SEASON.

BUYERS WILL FIND IT TO THEIR INTEREST TO CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK BEFORE MAKING THEIR PURCHASES.

PHILADELPHIA.

A. H. FRANCISCUS & CO., 513 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

We have opened for the SPRING TRADE, the Largest and best assorted Stock of PHILADELPHIA CARPETS, TABLE, STAIR and FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES and PAPER, CARPET CHAIN, COTTON, YARN, BATTING, WADDING, TWINES, MATTINGS, RUGS, DRUGGETS, LINENS, CANVAS, CANE and WILLOW BASKETS, BROOMS, BASKETS, BRUSHES, B OR. TUBS, WASHERS, WOODEN and WILLOW WARE in the United States.

Our large increase in business enables us to sell at low prices and furnish the best quality of Goods.

Sole Agents for the CELEBRATED AMERICAN WASHER, price $5 50. Over 13,000 sold in six months.

Terms—Carpets, 60 days. All other goods, 30 days net cash.

IRON AND STEEL RAILROAD AND STREET RAILS OF BEST AMERICAN AND ENGLISH MAKES.

Chairs, Spikes, Fish Bars and Railroad Supplies. Mine Cars, Old Rails, Scrap, Blooms, American and Scotch Pig Iron and Metals

CHAS. W. MATTHEWS, 133 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, (Late RALSTON & MATTHEWS, 133 Walnut.)

B. K. JAMISON & CO. BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA,

Transact a general Banking and Exchange Business, including Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds, Gold, etc., on Commission.

RIEHLE BROS., PHILADELPHIA, 93 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK.

Makers of the celebrated STOCK HOUSE SCALE FOR LUMBER, Wrought Iron Lever Railroad Track Scales, Compound Parallel Crane Beam, Heavy Rolling

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Commercial Banking Company, ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, W. D. REES,
C. G. MANFULL, H. P. MCINTOSH,
R. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

W. W. Morrison,

BANKER,

WEST MIDDLESEX, PA.,

Transacts a General Banking Business,

BUY AND SELL

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Special attention paid to Collections in all parts of the country.

Remittances Made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

REFERENCES:

Exchange National Bank, Pittsburgh.
Ira B. McVay & Co.,
Central National Bank, Philadelphia.

Security Trust Co.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania,

NO. 64 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

$1,000,000

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

President.....DAVID GREGG.

Directors.

WM. WILLS,	PHILIP BENTEL,
J. V. MCDONALD,	HENRY SINGERLY,
JAMES T. BRADY,	Hon. ROBT. MCKNIGHT,
B. L. FAHNESTOCK,	HARTLEY HOWARD,
DANIEL KUWER,	L. J. BLANCHARD,
C. S. FETTERMAN,	DAVID GREGG.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Deposits Solicited and Interest Allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected Without Charge.

ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

TTh8

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$20,000 Turtle Creek Division Bonds,

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE R. R.

AT 85 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

The Only Local Security now on the Market.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

MONDAY EVENING, April 8, 1872.

By courtesy of the Comptroller of the Currency we give below an abstract of the condition of the National Banks throughout the country at the time of their last report and the corresponding time last year.

Abstract of Reports made to the Comptroller of the Currency, showing the condition of the National Banks in the United States, at the close of business on Tuesday, the 27th day of February, 1872, compared with the Returns of Saturday, the 30th day of March, 1871.

RESOURCES.	Feb. 27, '72	Mar. 18, '71.
Loans and discounts	$	$ 794,421,473
Overdrafts	3,791,905	3,387,310
U. S. bonds to secure circulat'n	37,076,700	31,361,350
U. S. bonds to secure deposits.	15,820,000	15,311,500
U. S. bonds to secure loans	2,542,500	2,811,500
Other stocks, bonds & mortg's.	22,766,609	22,761,064
Due from redeeming nat. ass'n		
serve agents	80,449,718	83,801,399
Due from other National banks	39,786,319	39,046,042
Due State banks and bankers	12,267,579	10,263,742
Real estate, furniture & fixt's	20,852,675	20,809,814
Current expenses	6,263,961	6,666,877
Premiums	3,159,005	3,030,005
Checks and other cash items	12,113,915	11,642,644
Bills of exchange for clearing	10,154,349	10,003,037
Bills of other National banks	13,475,199	13,930,725
Bills of State banks	56,907	75,307
Fractional currency	2,256,571	2,152,817
Specie	24,041,199	24,717,356
Legal tender notes	94,766,927	88,786,430
Clearing-house certificates	16,160,000	25,500,000
Three per cent. certificates	5,740,000	19,240,000
Total	$ 517,504,060	$ 1,036,469,072

LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock	$ 462,889,624	$ 440,107,571
Surplus fund	102,779,262	96,842,81
Undivided profits	47,491,946	43,459,98
Nat'al bank notes outstanding	391,413,276	364,604,283
State bank notes outstanding	1,011,560	1,203,76
Dividends unpaid	1,451,746	1,263,76
Individual deposits	501,267,966	561,096,95
U. S. deposits	6,314,227	6,308,091
Deposits of U. S. dis. officers	4,629,403	4,629,403
Due to National banks	128,630,900	118,904,863
Due to State banks & bankers	32,111,581	30,907,209
Notes and bills rediscounted	3,818,996	3,596,886
Bills payable	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total	$ 1,517,504,060	$ 1,626,469,072
Number of banks	1,913	1,897

By comparison of the foregoing it will be seen that the capital has increased nearly twenty millions, and the surplus about seven millions, increasing the banking facilities about twenty-seven millions. The loans have increased seventy millions; this has been done with an increase in deposits of thirty-two millions and twenty-six millions in capital and surplus, a direct expansion of twelve millions.

—The following shows the amount of loans and discounts, compared with the capital and surplus combined, for a series of years past:

	Loans and discounts.	Capital and surplus.	Prop. of cap. & sur. to L. & dis.
Feb. 27, 1872	$462,889,624	$487,000,000	77 p. c.
March 18, 1871	764,400,000	540,900,000	71 p. c.
March 24, 1870	646,900,000	396,500,000	75 p. c.
Jan. 4, 1869	644,900,000	466,100,000	72 p. c.
Jan., 1868	618,900,000	460,700,000	79 p. c.
Jan., 1867	678,700,000	478,700,000	78 p. c.
Jan., 1866	600,000,000	486,300,000	99 p. c.

This comparison shows a steady decrease in proportion of capital to loans. In 1866 the capital was about 90 per cent. of the loans, while the last statement shows it 68 per cent. This is either the result of undue expansion of bank credits or an evidence of the confidence of the banks in the condition of mercantile credits.

—The local money market works with greater ease, and good paper soon finds a buyer at fair rates. The currency flow continues from the country and bankers in the neighborhood report the demand unchanged. The market is following about the course foreshadowed by us at the close of the month, and money is becoming more abundant.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	112¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	112¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113	113	113
5-20s	108¾	108¾	108¾
New 5s	109½	109½	110
10-40s	110¾	110½	110¾
Currency 6s	115	115¼	115¼

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

United States 6s of 1881	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	112¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	112¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	112¾
United States 10-40s	110¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	111¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	112¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	113
Union Pacific Railroad	
Central Pacific	115¾

—The stock market is irregular, closing at higher rates than marked Saturday evening. New York central was carried up from 97¾ to 99¾, on a brisk trade. The gossips explain the advance in this stock by a story, which is probably without foundation, to the effect that some prominent English capitalists have offered the Commodore par for a round lot of a hundred thousand shares of New York Central. This little offer of ten millions of dollars was, according to the same high authority, quietly but duly refused by Mr. Vanderbilt.

The following shows the imports of foreign dry goods at New York during the past week and since the beginning of the year:

	1870	1871	1872
For the week	$3,422,916	$4,454,151	$3,427,901
Previously	77,206,115	79,945,726	87,372,641
Since Jan. 1	1870	1871	1872
Entered at the port	$80,629,031	$84,399,877	$90,800,542
Thereon withdrawn	38,449,133	41,220,990	46,880,168

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

April 8, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	110½	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾
Canton						
Weste's Union Tel				73¾	73¾	
Pitts. Ft. Wayne				99		
Pacific Mail	63¾		64	64	64	63¾
Adams Express				70		
Wells, Fargo & Co				73		
American Express				54½		
United States				71		
New York Central	98		98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
N. Y. Central scrip	91		92	92	92	92
Erie	21¾		22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
Reading	115		116	116	116	115¾
Michigan Central				130		
Michigan Southern	95¾		96¾	95¾	96	95¾
Illinois Central		98		98½		
Cleveland & Pitts	91¾		93	92	92	92
Chicago & North'n	82		84	84	84	83¾
Do. preferred	91		94	94¾	94	94
Rock Island	115	115¼	116	115¾	115½	115¾
St. Paul	63¼	63	63¼	63¾	64	63¾
Do. preferred	76¾	76¾	80½	80½	80	80¾
Wabash		79		78¾	78¾	80¾
Do. preferred						
Fort Wayne	95¾	96	96	96	96	96
Ohio and Miss	47¾	47¾	48¾	48	48¾	48¾
Chicago and Alton		117		118		
Do. preferred						
Terre Haute			119			
Hafflin				76		
New Jersey Central				111		
Union Pacific	37½	37¾	38¾	37¾	38¾	37¾

	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Tennessee State bonds		67		68	
Do. new		67		68	
South Carolina, July		67		67¾	
South Carolina, April				67¾	
Missouri sixes		95¾	95		

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	61½
Phila. and Erie	29
Lehigh Navigation	49¾
Catawissa	47¾
Oil Creek & Alley'n	40¾
Lehigh Valley R. R.	69¾
North Pennsa R. R.	51
Camden and Amboy	121
Schuylkill Navigat'n	16¾
Reading	58¾

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } MONDAY, April 8, 1872. }

REMARKS—Owing to the continued mild and pleasant weather, the roads in the country are fast becoming passable, and when that desirable event is fully accomplished, heavy invoices of grain and other products will arrive, the first hand holders of which will make liberal purchases of dry goods, groceries, &c., which will help to swell the daily increasing volume of trade. We have few changes to note in prices. Trade is reported brisk and daily increasing.

Following are the wholesale rates unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—We are reported sales common soda ash at 6¾@6¾c; refined (high test) 7¼@7¾c; nitrate soda 5¾c; pots 10@10½c; pearls 11c.

APPLES—There is a fair demand for prime to choice, the market ruling from $4 50@5 50 per bbl. Receipts 696 bbls.

APPLE BUTTER—Prime at 70@80c per gallon; gallon pails, per dozen $10 50; ½ gallon pails $6 00.

BEANS—Market bare of prime Navy and sales made at $2 70@2 75 per bush.

BROOM CORN—Market dull and nominal at 7@8c for prime, and 5@7c for common to fair.

BUTTER—Prices are fully maintained: prime table 30@33c; medium to good 25@27c; common 19@21c. Receipts 95 packages.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The market is unchanged at the following figures: Uncanvassed hams 11¾c; canvassed sugar cured hams 12½c; sugar cured shoulders 8c; plain do 6c; rib sides 7¾c; clear rib do 8c; clear do 8½c; breakfast bacon 10¾@11c; dried beef 11c; mess pork $14 00; hams sausage 10c; lard in tierces 9¾c; do half bbls 10¼c; do buckets 11c. Receipts, bacon pieces 5,938; ham tierces 144.

CIDER—Clearwield $3@3 50 per bbl, XXX $15; other brands $9 00@12 00.

CANDLES—Mould, 12c; stearine, 14 ounces, 13½c; full weight, 16c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight 19½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania at $6; other brands $5@5 50.

CHEESE—Receipts light and prices firm. We are reported sales Goshen at 20@21c; Factory 19c; Sweitzer 15@16c.

CARBON OIL—The current rates for round lots are, 19½c @ gall, with the usual advance for small lots from store.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's Bell berries $7@8 ₱ bbl; cultivated $12 50@13 50; berries $4 25@5 00.

CEMENT—Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic $3 50 @3 75; Johnson $2 25; Rosendale $2 25@2 50. Calcined plaster $4 50; hard plaster $3 50@3 75 ₱ bbl.

FRUITS—DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN—The market is quite active, with sales dried apples at 5½c; peaches, bright, new halves, 10½c; do, old sun, mixed, 5¾@6c; quarters 5@5½c; currants, new crop, 10c old 8c; layer raisins ₱ box, $3 50; half box $1 75; Valencia do 10c; purnes 12@12½c for new.

GROCERIES—We have no change to note in prices. Business opens out very briskly for Monday. Coffee is quoted firmer eastward, with more doing than for some time past. Sugars still have an upward tendency. New Orleans molasses is becoming scarce, and holders are disposed to wait for higher figures, which they will doubtless obtain. We annex quotations of actual sales:

Coffee—Fancy 26c; prime 24½c; good 23¾c; fair 23 @23½c; Java 28c; Laguayra 26¾c; Mocha 45c; roasted coffee, loose and in one ℔ packages, 27c ₱ ℔.

Sugars—Granulated, crushed, granulated and powdered 13¾c, cut loaf 14¾c; A c coffee 12¾c; B 12½c; Ex C 12c; C 11½c; Golden C 11½@11¾c; off C 10¾@11¼c; P R sugars, choice 11¾c; prime 10½c; good 10¾11c; Cuba sugars 10@11c; New Orleans sugars, fair, 9¾c; good 10c; prime 10½c; choice 11¾c.

Syrups—Havemeyer & Elder 65c; H. & E. Extra 70c; Velte Honey 60c; Extra silver 55c; Red Head 52c; Lavender 50c; common 40@45c.

New Orleans Molasses—New crop, prime, 65c; choice 70c.

Rice—Carolina choice 9½c; Rangoon 8c; Patna 8½c.

Spices—Pepper grain 23c; pure ground 25c; Cassia bark 50c; cloves 32c; nutmegs $1 25.

HAY—Market dull and nominal; best prime fresh are now held at $24@26 ₱ dozen. How long these figures will hold good remains to be seen.

FLOUR—Receipts for the past forty-eight hours 1,200 bbls. Prices are very nom. with no evidence of prices upwards. We do not alter our figures, and quote as follows: Mills—white wheat bbls $5 90; sacks $5 60; southern, sacks $5 50@5 60; red wheat, $5 90; red winter, bbls $7 80; sacks $7 50; rutland, good extra, bbls $6 75@7; Graham bbls $6 50; sacks $7 90. Stores—Choice brands $8 25 ₱ bbl; good $8 ₱ bbl; bakers flour $7 60@7 80.

FISH—Lake herring $5 ₱ half bbl. White fish scarce at $6 50 per half barrel; mackeral No 1 shore, $20; extra No. 1 bay $16; No. 2 shore, medium, $10; extra $14; No. 3, large, in half bbls $4 25@5 00, and $8 50 in bbls. New Codfish, 5½c for medium, and 6c for large. Sea Salmon, very scarce, split, $8 50; do trunked, $6 50.

GRAIN—Following are the receipts of wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for the past forty-eight hours: Wheat, sacks.....4; Corn, sacks.....1,322
Barley, sacks.....917; Rye, sacks.....12
Oats, sacks.....1,294

It will be noticed that the receipts of wheat are light. Prices, however, remain unchanged, and we continue to quote red winter at $1 60@1 65; white $1 65@1 70 for car lots. Sales by market sluggish; out store at 45@48c, as per quality. Corn—free in elevator 60c; car lots track 56@58c. Oats dull and heavy with offerings light and demand limited. Barley—full 75@80c; spring 70@72c. Rye 90c.

HAY—Choice timothy hay $25@28 ₱ ton; baled on wharf and track $20@23.

HOPS—Wanted: 71s at 60@70c ₱ ℔; old 70s 40@ 44c ₱ ℔.

HIDES—In good demand at 9¾@12c.

HONEY—Sales at 25@30c ₱ ℔.

HOMINY—Rough Kentucky $1 65 ₱ ton; single vessel $1 60; scuttled $1 50@1 55.

HOMINY—$4 75@5 00 ₱ bbl.

LARD OIL—Extra 85@85c; No 2, 62@64c; Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained 58@59c.

LIME—Perrysburgh white $2@2 25 ₱ bbl; Cleveland $2 25; Easton $1 75; Belfast white $1 50.

MAPLE MOLASSES—Commands $1 75@2 00 per gallon.

MILL FEED—Middlings $1 50@2 00; seconds $1 45 @1 60; shorts $1 15; chopped corn and oats $1 50; chopped rye $1 40; chopped corn and rye $1 45.

MINCE MEAT—Good brands held at 12@13c per ℔.

ONIONS—Market quite weaker at $3 50 ₱ bbl; Onion sets $4 50@5 50 ₱ bushel.

POTATOES—There has been a sharp advance, and prime peachblows are held at 80@90c ₱ bush.

RAGS—Sales at 3½@4c ₱ ℔.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Sales of ½-lb cans at $1 50; 1-lb $2 75; 1-lb $6 ₱ doz.

SEEDS—Clover seed is a shade lower $5 50@5 75; inferior and dirty $4 50@5; timothy $3 80; flax seed $1 85.

SALT—Car load $1 85; store $2 00.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee made at 4½c ₱ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales at 8a8½c per ℔.

VINEGAR—Sales Kingsford's at 10c.

WHISKY—Highwines 92c; common rectified 92@93c; fine rectified $1 00@1 01; 6-6's, 6-7's and corn $1 60@1 65 ₱ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $6 00 as 60 as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } MONDAY, April 8, 1872. }

REMARKS—The market continues dull; prices being very unsatisfactory, dealers are as wide apart in their views as ever. The market, however, favors buyers, who do not seem anxious to take any advantage of the situation. We quote as follows:

CRUDE.

The raw material can be obtained at the following: Spot, 9c; April, 9c; S. O. fill July, 9c; Ref. fill July, 10½c; Ref. Calcined plaster $4 50; hard plaster. $3 50@3 75 ₱ bbl.

FISH—Lake herring $5 ₱ half bbl. White fish scarce at $6 50 per half barrel; mackeral No 1 shore, $20; extra No. 1 bay $16; No. 2 shore, medium, $10; extra $14; No. 3, large, in half bbls $4 25@5 00, and $8 50 in bbls. New Codfish, 5½c for medium, and 6c for large. Sea Salmon, very scarce, split, $8 50; do trunked, $6 50.

GRAIN—Following are the receipts of wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for the past forty-eight hours: Wheat, sacks.....4; Corn, sacks.....1,322
Barley, sacks.....917; Rye, sacks.....12
Oats, sacks.....1,294

It will be noticed that the receipts of wheat are light. Prices, however, remain unchanged, and we continue to quote red winter at $1 60@1 65; white $1 65@1 70 for car lots. Sales by market sluggish; out store at 45@48c, as per quality. Corn—free in elevator 60c; car lots track 56@58c. Oats dull and heavy with offerings light and demand limited. Barley—full 75@80c; spring 70@72c. Rye 90c.

APPLES—There is a fair demand for prime to choice, the market ruling from $4 50@5 50 ₱ bbl. Receipts 696 bbls.

APPLE BUTTER—Prime at 70@80c per gallon; gallon pails, per dozen $10 50; ½ gallon pails $6 00.

BEANS—Market bare of prime Navy and sales made at $2 70@2 75 per bush.

BROOM CORN—Market dull and nominal at 7@8c for prime, and 5@7c for common to fair.

BUTTER—Prices are fully maintained: prime table 30@33c; medium to good 25@27c; common 19@21c. Receipts 95 packages.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The market is unchanged at the following figures: Uncanvassed hams 11¾c; canvassed sugar cured hams 12½c; sugar cured shoulders 8c; plain do 6c; rib sides 7¾c; clear rib do 8c; clear do 8½c; breakfast bacon 10¾@11c; dried beef 11c; mess pork $14 00; hams sausage 10c; lard in tierces 9¾c; do half bbls 10¼c; do buckets 11c. Receipts, bacon pieces 5,938; ham tierces 144.

CIDER—Clearwield $3@3 50 per bbl, XXX $15; other brands $9 00@12 00.

CANDLES—Mould, 12c; stearine, 14 ounces, 13½c; full weight, 16c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight 19½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania at $6; other brands $5@5 50.

CHEESE—Receipts light and prices firm. We are reported sales Goshen at 20@21c; Factory 19c; Sweitzer 15@16c.

CARBON OIL—The current rates for round lots are, 19½c @ gall, with the usual advance for small lots from store.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's Bell berries $7@8 ₱ bbl; cultivated $12 50@13 50; berries $4 25@5 00.

CEMENT—Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic $3 50 @3 75; Johnson $2 25; Rosendale $2 25@2 50. Calcined plaster $4 50; hard plaster. $3 50@3 75 ₱ bbl.

FRUITS—DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN—The market is quite active, with sales dried apples at 5½c; peaches, bright, new halves, 10½c; do, old sun, mixed, 5¾@6c; quarters 5@5½c; currants, new crop, 10c old 8c; layer raisins ₱ box, $3 50; half box $1 75; Valencia do 10c; purnes 12@12½c for new.

GROCERIES—We have no change to note in prices. Business opens out very briskly for Monday. Coffee is quoted firmer eastward, with more doing than for some time past. Sugars still have an upward tendency. New Orleans molasses is becoming scarce, and holders are disposed to wait for higher figures, which they will doubtless obtain. We annex quotations of actual sales:

Coffee—Fancy 26c; prime 24½c; good 23¾c; fair 23 @23½c; Java 28c; Laguayra 26¾c; Mocha 45c; roasted coffee, loose and in one ℔ packages, 27c ₱ ℔.

Sugars—Granulated, crushed, granulated and powdered 13¾c, cut loaf 14¾c; A c coffee 12¾c; B 12½c; Ex C 12c; C 11½c; Golden C 11½@11¾c; off C 10¾@11¼c; P R sugars, choice 11¾c; prime 10½c; good 10¾11c; Cuba sugars 10@11c; New Orleans sugars, fair, 9½c; good 10c; prime 10½c; choice 11¾c.

Syrups—Havemeyer & Elder 65c; H. & E. Extra 70c; Velte Honey 60c; Extra silver 55c; Red Head 52c; Lavender 50c; common 40a45c.

New Orleans Molasses—New crop, prime, 65c; choice 70c.

Rice—Carolina choice 9½c; Rangoon 8c; Patna 8½c.

Spices—Pepper grain 23c; pure ground 25c; Cassia bark 50c; cloves 32c; nutmegs $1 25.

HAY—Market quite active and prime fresh are now held at $24@26 ₱ dozen. How long these figures will hold good remains to be seen.

FLOUR—Receipts for the past forty-eight hours 1,200 bbls. Prices are very nom. with no evidence of prices upwards. We do not alter our figures, and quote as follows: Mills—white wheat bbls $5 90; sacks $5 60; southern, sacks $5 50@5 60; red wheat, $5 90; red winter, bbls $7 80; sacks $7 50; rutland, good extra, bbls $6 75@7; Graham bbls $6 50; sacks $7 90. Stores—Choice brands $8 25 ₱ bbl; good $8 ₱ bbl; bakers flour $7 60@7 80.

FISH—Lake herring $5 ₱ half bbl. White fish scarce at $6 50 per half barrel; mackeral No 1 shore, $20; extra No. 1 bay $16; No. 2 shore, medium, $10; extra $14; No. 3, large, in half bbls $4 25@5 00, and $8 50 in bbls. New Codfish, 5½c for medium, and 6c for large. Sea Salmon, very scarce, split, $8 50; do trunked, $6 50.

GRAIN—Following are the receipts of wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for the past forty-eight hours: Wheat, sacks.....4; Corn, sacks.....1,322
Barley, sacks.....917; Rye, sacks.....12
Oats, sacks.....1,294

It will be noticed that the receipts of wheat are light. Prices, however, remain unchanged, and we continue to quote red winter at $1 60@1 65; white $1 65@1 70 for car lots. Sales by market sluggish; out store at 45@48c, as per quality. Corn—free in elevator 60c; car lots track 56@58c. Oats dull and heavy with offerings light and demand limited. Barley—full 75@80c; spring 70@72c. Rye 90c.

APPLES—There is a fair demand for prime to choice, the market ruling from $4 50@5 50 ₱ bbl. Receipts 696 bbls.

APPLE BUTTER—Prime at 70@80c per gallon; gallon pails, per dozen $10 50; ½ gallon pails $6 00.

BEANS—Market bare of prime Navy and sales made at $2 70@2 75 per bush.

BROOM CORN—Market dull and nominal at 7@8c for prime, and 5@7c for common to fair.

BUTTER—Prices are fully maintained: prime table 30@33c; medium to good 25@27c; common 19@21c. Receipts 95 packages.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The market is unchanged at the following figures: Uncanvassed hams 11¾c; canvassed sugar cured hams 12½c; sugar cured shoulders 8c; plain do 6c; rib sides 7¾c; clear rib do 8c; clear do 8½c; breakfast bacon 10¾@11c; dried beef 11c; mess pork $14 00; hams sausage 10c; lard in tierces 9¾c; do half bbls 10¼c; do buckets 11c. Receipts, bacon pieces 5,938; ham tierces 144.

CIDER—Clearwield $3@3 50 per bbl, XXX $15; other brands $9 00@12 00.

CANDLES—Mould, 12c; stearine, 14 ounces, 13½c; full weight, 16c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight 19½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania at $6; other brands $5@5 50.

CHEESE—Receipts light and prices firm. We are reported sales Goshen at 20@21c; Factory 19c; Sweitzer 15@16c.

CARBON OIL—The current rates for round lots are, 19½c @ gall, with the usual advance for small lots from store.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's Bell berries $7@8 ₱ bbl; cultivated $12 50@13 50; berries $4 25@5 00.

CEMENT—Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic $3 50 @3 75; Johnson $2 25; Rosendale $2 25@2 50. Calcined plaster $4 50; hard plaster. $3 50@3 75 ₱ bbl.

FRUITS—DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN—The market is quite active, with sales dried apples at 5½c; peaches, bright, new halves, 10½c; do, old sun, mixed, 5¾@6c; quarters 5@5½c; currants, new crop, 10c old 8c; layer raisins ₱ box, $3 50; half box $1 75; Valencia do 10c; purnes 12@12½c for new.

GROCERIES—We have no change to note in prices. Business opens out very briskly for Monday. Coffee is quoted firmer eastward, with more doing than for some time past. Sugars still have an upward tendency. New Orleans molasses is becoming scarce, and holders are disposed to wait for higher figures, which they will doubtless obtain. We annex quotations of actual sales:

Coffee—Fancy 26c; prime 24½c; good 23¾c; fair 23 @23½c; Java 28c; Laguayra 26¾c; Mocha 45c; roasted coffee, loose and in one ℔ packages, 27c ₱ ℔.

Sugars—Granulated, crushed, granulated and powdered 13¾c, cut loaf 14¾c; A c coffee 12¾c; B 12½c; Ex C 12c; C 11½c; Golden C 11½@11¾c; off C 10¾@11¼c; P R sugars, choice 11¾c; prime 10½c; good 10a11c; Cuba sugars 10a11c; New Orleans sugars, fair, 9½c; good 10c; prime 10½c; choice 11¾c.

Syrups—Havemeyer & Elder 65c; H. & E. Extra 70c; Velte Honey 60c; Extra silver 55c; Red Head 52c; Lavender 50c; common 40a45c.

New Orleans Molasses—New crop, prime, 65c; choice 70c.

Rice—Carolina choice 9½c; Rangoon 8c; Patna 8½c.

Spices—Pepper grain 23c; pure ground 25c; Cassia bark 50c; cloves 32c; nutmegs $1 25.

HAY—Market quite active and prime fresh are now held at $24@26 ₱ dozen. How long these figures will hold good remains to be seen.

FLOUR—Receipts for the past forty-eight hours 1,200 bbls. Prices are very nom. with no evidence of prices upwards. We do not alter our figures, and quote as follows: Mills—white wheat bbls $5 90; sacks $5 60; southern, sacks $5 50@5 60; red wheat, $5 90; red winter, bbls $7 80; sacks $7 50; rutland, good extra, bbls $6 75@7; Graham bbls $6 50; sacks $7 90. Stores—Choice brands $8 25 ₱ bbl; good $8 ₱ bbl; bakers flour $7 60@7 80.

FISH—Lake herring $5 ₱ half bbl. White fish scarce at $6 50 per half barrel; mackeral No 1 shore, $20; extra No. 1 bay $16; No. 2 shore, medium, $10; extra $14; No. 3, large, in half bbls $4 25@5 00, and $8 50 in bbls. New Codfish, 5½c for medium, and 6c for large. Sea Salmon, very scarce, split, $8 50; do trunked, $6 50.

GRAIN—Following are the receipts of wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for the past forty-eight hours: Wheat, sacks.....4; Corn, sacks.....1,322
Barley, sacks.....917; Rye, sacks.....12
Oats, sacks.....1,294

It will be noticed that the receipts of wheat are light. Prices, however, remain unchanged, and we continue to quote red winter at $1 60@1 65; white $1 65@1 70 for car lots. Sales by market sluggish; out store at 45@48c, as per quality. Corn—free in elevator 60c; car lots track 56@58c. Oats dull and heavy with offerings light and demand limited. Barley—full 75@80c; spring 70@72c. Rye 90c.

APPLES—There is a fair demand for prime to choice, the market ruling from $4 50@5 50 ₱ bbl. Receipts 696 bbls.

APPLE BUTTER—Prime at 70@80c per gallon; gallon pails, per dozen $10 50; ½ gallon pails $6 00.

BEANS—Market bare of prime Navy and sales made at $2 70@2 75 per bush.

BROOM CORN—Market dull and nominal at 7@8c for prime, and 5@7c for common to fair.

BUTTER—Prices are fully maintained: prime table 30@33c; medium to good 25@27c; common 19@21c. Receipts 95 packages.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The market is unchanged at the following figures: Uncanvassed hams 11¾c; canvassed sugar cured hams 12½c; sugar cured shoulders 8c; plain do 6c; rib sides 7¾c; clear rib do 8c; clear do 8½c; breakfast bacon 10¾@11c; dried beef 11c; mess pork $14 00; hams sausage 10c; lard in tierces 9¾c; do half bbls 10¼c; do buckets 11c. Receipts, bacon pieces 5,938; ham tierces 144.

CIDER—Clearwield $3@3 50 per bbl, XXX $15; other brands $9 00@12 00.

CANDLES—Mould, 12c; stearine, 14 ounces, 13½c; full weight, 16c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight 19½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania at $6; other brands $5@5 50.

CHEESE—Receipts light and prices firm. We are reported sales Goshen at 20@21c; Factory 19c; Sweitzer 15@16c.

CARBON OIL—The current rates for round lots are, 19½c @ gall, with the usual advance for small lots from store.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's Bell berries $7@8 ₱ bbl; cultivated $12 50@13 50; berries $4 25@5 00.

CEMENT—Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic $3 50 @3 75; Johnson $2 25; Rosendale $2 25@2 50. Calcined plaster $4 50; hard plaster. $3 50@3 75 ₱ bbl.

FRUITS—DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN—The market is quite active, with sales dried apples at 5½c; peaches, bright, new halves, 10½c; do, old sun, mixed, 5¾@6c; quarters 5@5½c; currants, new crop, 10c old 8c; layer raisins ₱ box, $3 50; half box $1 75; Valencia do 10c; purnes 12@12½c for new.

GROCERIES—We have no change to note in prices. Business opens out very briskly for Monday. Coffee is quoted firmer eastward, with more doing than for some time past. Sugars still have an upward tendency. New Orleans molasses is becoming scarce, and holders are disposed to wait for higher figures, which they will doubtless obtain. We annex quotations of actual sales:

Coffee—Fancy 26c; prime 24½c; good 23¾c; fair 23 @23½c; Java 28c; Laguayra 26¾c; Mocha 45c; roasted coffee, loose and in one ℔ packages, 27c ₱ ℔.

Sugars—Granulated, crushed, granulated and powdered 13¾c, cut loaf 14¾c; A c coffee 12¾c; B 12½c; Ex C 12c; C 11½c; Golden C 11½@11¾c; off C 10¾@11¼c; P R sugars, choice 11¾c; prime 10½c; good 10a11c; Cuba sugars 10a11c; New Orleans sugars, fair, 9½c; good 10c; prime 10½c; choice 11¾c.

Syrups—Havemeyer & Elder 65c; H. & E. Extra 70c; Velte Honey 60c; Extra silver 55c; Red Head 52c; Lavender 50c; common 40a45c.

New Orleans Molasses—New crop, prime, 65c; choice 70c.

Rice—Carolina choice 9½c; Rangoon 8c; Patna 8½c.

Spices—Pepper grain 23c; pure ground 25c; Cassia bark 50c; cloves 32c; nutmegs $1 25.

HAY—Market quite active and prime fresh are now held at $24@26 ₱ dozen. How long these figures will hold good remains to be seen.

FLOUR—Receipts for the past forty-eight hours 1,200 bbls. Prices are very nom. with no evidence of prices upwards. We do not alter our figures, and quote as follows: Mills—white wheat bbls $5 90; sacks $5 60; southern, sacks $5 50@5 60; red whe

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Opening of the German Parliament.

BERLIN, April 8.—The session of the German Parliament was opened to-day. The Emperor was not present, and the speech from the throne was read by Bismarck. The speech enumerates the various subjects of legislation to be submitted to Parliament for the regulation and development of national institutions. Among them are new military and penal codes, uniform beer and malt taxes, and the ratification of the commercial treaty with Portugal of the Consular convention with the United States of America, and of the postal treaty with France; the increase of German commerce, the Government to raise its estimates of revenue and correspondingly reduce the rates of taxation. Bills are promised to provide for the disposition of the large surplus of 1861, and of sums received on account of the French war indemnity. Alsace and Lorraine are recovering from the shock of the late war; the foundations of the German administration have been laid in the acquired provinces; the new university of Strasburg opens on the first of May, and grants will be required to provide for scientific establishments connected with the institution. The speech concludes as follows: "You will share the satisfaction felt by the Federal Government at the results of the first year of the Empire, and joyfully anticipate further developments. You will also receive with satisfaction the assurance that the policy followed by that Government has proved successful in preserving and strengthening the confidence of all foreign powers. The strength acquired by imperialization is the bulwark of the Fatherland and the guarantee of peace to Europe."

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, April 8.—The grand jury met at the Old Bailey to-day, and was charged by the Judge respecting the cases of O'Connor, assailant of the Queen, and Castro, the Tichborne claimant.

General Schenck, American Minister, has returned from Paris.

In the House of Commons to-day Viscount Enfield, under foreign Secretary, in reply to an inquiry of Thomas Hughes, stated that the Government was aware that the Hawaiian authorities had prohibited Chinese laborers from leaving Cuba.

Mr. Layrd denounced this action and urged that remonstrance be sent to the Spanish Government.

Mr. Dodson to-day formally withdrew from the Chairmanship of the Committee of Ways and Means. Messrs. Gladstone and Disraeli eulogized the retiring officer, after which Bonham Carter was installed as successor.

ROME, April 8.—The King and Queen of Denmark and Prince and Princess of Wales have left this city.

LONDON, April 8.—The House of Commons this evening took up the ballot bill in Committee of the Whole. Bentinick and other Conservatives proposed amendments, which were successively rejected.

Our Claims for Indirect Damages.

NEW YORK, April 8.—The *Evening Post*, in referring to rumors in the cable dispatches to the Associated Press to-day of a peaceable settlement in the differences pertaining to the Alabama case, says: "We have strong reason to believe that our government conveyed to Great Britain its willingness to exclude by agreement the consideration of claims for indirect damages from the arbitrators, at least so far as to demand no award on this ground. These claims must remain in the case as arguments in favor of an award of a gross sum, but not as claims for money to be paid us. The proposition, the *Post* is informed, is in a form which the British Government can hardly in consistency fail to accept, and before another week it is hoped a final friendly agreement will be accomplished between the two countries as to the interpretation of the treaty."

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 8, 1872.

THE ROBESON CALUMNIES.

The Senate Naval Investigation Committee met this evening. Paymaster Bradford, of New York, testified that he had never received directions from Secretary Robeson to favor anybody; did not employ middlemen; never bought bricks from the Catletts; had bought $6,000 worth of flour and $1,000 worth of slate from the Catletts within the past two years, they being the lowest bidders. Paymaster Russell testified that he had never bought bricks to go to California. Chief Engineer Wood testified that the machinery for the Boston torpedo boat was furnished by the Morgan Iron Works of New York. The contracts were fair and the government well protected. He had never known Secretary Robeson a dollar nor to anybody for him; never paid to any naval officer one dollar, directly or indirectly. He considered that the government now owes them $700,000; had one-third interest in the $93,000: never had any transactions with Secretary Robeson; never gave him any valuable thing or any favor, nor has his firm given any valuable consideration to any officer or person in the navy department. The government justly owes the firm between $600,000 and $700,000 on the three vessels on the general contract for damages sustained. Cattell was not employed by himself or firm to further the payment of the claims. Secretary Borie turned the matter over to Admiral Porter, who appointed the Boggs Board. Secretary Welles had previously said the bill ought to be paid, but on account of the death of Admiral Gregory he could not see how he could go at it. Adjourned.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 8, 1872.

NEWS FELIXES.

The examination of the case of the Tenth National Bank, charged with locking up money, commenced to-day before Commissioner Davenport. The testimony was unimportant. Adjourned until to-morrow, when the motion to admit reporters will be decided.

Mayor Hall denies receiving a letter from Governor Hoffman stating that the appointment of Controller Green was unconstitutional.

There have been twenty-two small-pox cases since Saturday and eight deaths.

Joseph Woodhull, husband of Victoria Woodhull, died suddenly last night. The Coroner is investigating the case.

The new Charter, as amended, seems to have gone out of favor. The new journals of the city who supported it when it passed the Assembly now denounce it as it stands in the Senate. The *Times* says it would be infinitely preferable to get along another year under the charter now existing than to pass the one amended by the Senate.

The West Virginia Constitutional Convention.

WHEELING, W. Va., April 8.—A special to the *Intelligencer*, of this city, says the Democratic system of *viva voce* voting was defeated in the Convention at Charleston to-day. They submit the proposition to the voters of the State: "Shall negroes hold office?" The Convention will adjourn to-morrow.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A dispatch from Port au Prince, March 29, states that a disagreement has broken out between the local authorities of Saint Marc and the United States Consul at that port. A Haytien General, while being led to prison, took refuge in the house of the consul. The consul protected the General for a time, but was arrested by the authorities. The consul was subsequently released. The matter will be settled by the higher authority. Thirty men from Monte Cristi landed in a schooner at Cape Haytien and seized the arsenal, holding it one night and a day. They were finally driven out. Those who escaped took to the woods.

The funeral services of the Hon. Samuel Galloway took place at Columbus, Ohio, yesterday. Mr. Galloway leaves a wife and six children.

The jury in the Mara-Thomas murder trial at Columbus, Ohio, failed to agree and were discharged.

Six well-known citizens of Quincy, Illinois, died last week, three over eighty years of age, and all but one of apoplexy.

The extensive brewery of Paul Hansen, at Taychedah, Wisconsin, was destroyed by fire Saturday morning; loss, $10,000.

Last evening a building on Carter street, Cleveland, owned by C. M. Wilson and occupied by Jas. Denham, sash factory, Mahew Bros., planing mill, and Stewart, manufacturer of sewing machines, was destroyed by fire; total loss about $30,000.

J. B. Merrick, architect, fell from a building in Sandusky, Ohio, yesterday, and received fatal injuries.

A Scranton, Pa., dispatch states that another fire damp explosion occurred yesterday morning in Pinebrook shaft, killing a laborer named Campbell and seriously injuring Patrick O'Hara and James Stone.

The depot of the Louisville, Albany and Chicago Railroad, at New Providence, Indiana, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning, resulting, it is supposed, from the telegraph wires becoming surcharged with electricity during a thunder storm.

The trial of Joseph H. Ford for the murder of Munson Beach in July last began in St. Louis yesterday.

General Edwin S. McCook, acting Governor of Dakota, has issued a proclamation warning persons from entering and occupying the Black Hill region in that territory, the scene of recently reported gold discoveries. The locality is in a reservation belonging to the Sioux Indians. The proclamation is issued by direction of the President, through the Interior Department. If parties persist in occupying or settling upon the reservation the Government will interfere with its civil and military power to remove them.

GREAT RAIN STORM.

Extraordinary Freshets in Ohio and Kentucky—Bridges Swept Away.

CINCINNATI, April 10.—News from the surrounding country report terrible freshets. Nearly two inches of rain fell here up to midnight. A land slide and trestle reported gone on Louisville Short Line. Four or five bridges reported gone near Marietta and Cincinnati, and near Greenfield; the bridge on the Little Miama is down above Morrowtown; bridges are gone at Wilmington and Zanesville, and between Morrow and Clarksburg. Wilmington is under water. A great flood is reported in Kentucky, south of this place and Louisville. The rain stopped at Louisville about midnight, but clouds still threaten. The river is rising an inch each hour. The information as to the destruction of bridges is not positive, but appears trustworthy, and from the severity of the storm probable. Indications are that it was less severe here than in the surrounding country.

At four o'clock this afternoon four vents of the temporary trestle over Ten Mile Creek, on the Louisville Short Line Railroad, put up pending preparation for the new iron bridge, were carried away by the sudden and unusual flood. The liability of the trestle being washed out had been provided for, and the first indications of giving way were telegraphed all along the line and trains stopped. The regular trains will be delayed one or two days. At noon to-day, about four miles from the city, three negro boys about twelve years old, out fishing in a creek, were struck by lightning. Two were instantly killed, and the other escaped with a shock and a sole from his left shoe torn off.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The low barometer over Iowa will move northeastwardly in Canada, with fresh to brisk winds over the lake regions; cloudy weather with rain will probably continue on Tuesday over the New England and Middle States, with easterly to southerly winds; partially cloudy but pleasant weather is probable for the Southern States; a rising barometer, northwesterly winds and clearing weather will extend over the Mississippi valley by Tuesday morning, and probably to Michigan, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee and the Western Gulf States by Tuesday evening. Dangerous winds are not anticipated.

River Improvement

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

While the improvement of the Ohio river is being so generally agitated and ventilated, different plans proposed, advocated and discussed by scientific men in all sections of the country, it is to be hoped that some practical plan may yet be adopted to relieve the pressing necessity for a more reliable water communication with the Southwest. But in our efforts to have something done to make navigation safe and more reliable on the Ohio, are we not losing sight of an interest at home equally as vital to this section, if not more so, than anything we are likely to have done in the way of improving the Ohio? It is a fact well known to river men, particularly those engaged in transporting coal, that a considerable portion of the losses sustained in that business is caused by being detained at Pittsburgh until the water falls below a proper or safe stage, from a lack of facilities to put the coal through the locks on the Monongahela at the proper time. We don't propose to censure the Monongahela Navigation Company, or find fault with what they have done. It is admitted on all hands that they have accomplished a good work, that it has been their aim to accommodate the wants of a fast-increasing trade; that everything was done when the improvement was made to meet the wants of the business as it was then done upon that improvement; but the business has increased so rapidly and the way it is now done is so different, that the facilities are altogether inadequate for the business now and hereafter to be done on this river.

The company were required by their charter to make a slackwater improvement by means of locks and dams, of the present dimensions, and give four feet water when the same were full, which they have done in good faith, and which was sufficient for the business then on the river; but a comparison of the business then and now will prove that something more is needed. In 1845, the year after the improvement was completed, the amount of coal that passed through the locks was 4,000,000 bushels; in 1870 it amounted to 57,600,000 bushels. In 1845, and for some time after, four and one-half to six feet was the usual depth for loading, while at the present time, in order to get out a sufficient quantity of coal to supply the market and to make the business pay anything at all after paying the advanced prices for lumber, towing, labor, &c., we are compelled to put them down from seven to nine feet. The boats are now so much larger and so many more of them, that the consequence is, when water does come enough to move coal, so much has accumulated in the pools that it is impossible to get it all out.

If the business is now hampered for want of facilities and increasing more rapidly than ever before, what can be done to give the most permanent and quickest relief? To give the required capacity by means of more locks would involve a tremendous outlay in both money and time.

For the consideration of those interested we will venture a suggestion. Take, for a starting point, Dam No. 1, it being the most favorable point on the improvement. This dam is about eleven hundred feet long. The pools are quite low when the water is more than four inches water running over the comb of the dam. It is seldom this pool gets so low in the seasons of the year (spring and fall) when there is much business done in the way of mining and running coal. We propose to reduce the height of this dam for a distance of one hundred feet in length, about two feet below what it is now. The balance of the dam, ten hundred feet, we will raise two feet higher than it now is. This will throw all the water running over the dam, eleven hundred feet long and four inches deep, into a space one hundred feet long, reduced two feet below the original height, and in consequence of the balance of the dam being raised, would make probably (after making calculations for the water to pass through the gap at an increased speed) twelve inches more water in the pool than we have as the dam now is, on the same stage of water. But it will be remembered that the river seldom gets so low at the time of year more facilities are needed, and anything more than four inches water on the present dam would run it over the two feet of a raise we propose putting on the balance of the dam, consequently making four feet water in this chute without a rise of any consequence in the river.

We claim that this will not only let us down in No. 1 Pool with our coal, as we load it, thereby preventing any accumulation in the upper pools as is now the case; but with a rise in the rivers such as enables us to start coal to the lower market, or such as is now required to get it down from the upper pools, we can moor coal in No. 1 Pool in good water until the proper time arrives for starting out below; then hitch to a tow of five or eight barges, and instead of waiting a turn at the locks for six or eight hours, with three barges, as is frequently the case now, pass down through this chute, go on below or deliver the barges to some other boat, as the case may be, and return in a short time to repeat the same thing over again.

There might sometimes be water in the Ohio to let coal out below and then there would not be water in this chute for heavy coal boats to pass; but it would so lighten the labor of the locks that there would be no difficulty in getting all the coal through in proper time, and it would frequently happen that the heaviest craft would pass through with safety.

In order to make it safe in entering this chute from above, and to make it easy on boats passing out below, there might be a crib extended some distance down from the dam, with a gentle descent till it reached the lower level, with guard cribs projecting some distance above water on each side, to confine both water and boats in proper place till they landed in deep water below. This chute should be planked perfectly smooth, so that a boat or barge passing through drawing more water than there was would receive no injury.

Above the dam there should be a crib on each side. One should extend a considerable distance up the river, and built above water, to enable a boat descending with a tow to flank in against it and slip safely down through. Boats ascending would frequently pass through this chute, if at any time the current should be too strong, they would have the advantage of these cribs for working through.

After doing something of this kind, at No. 1, raise Nos. 2 and 3 dams eighteen or twenty inches, and give us water to get coal to No. 1 as loaded—prevent the accumulation of the boats—consequently the jam and confusion at the locks in a line of a mile, and the half of the towboats will do more work than they all do now with more profit to the owners. It is claimed that this addition to the dams would be of more benefit to the navigation than all the locks we could expect to see built while any man now in that business lives. All the above work can be done at a trifling cost compared with the cost of new locks, and all done in ordinary summer season.

In the summer or low water season, when the locks are not taxed to their full capacity, when there is little or no business to do, put up some temporary dam or gate could be thrown across this chute to make sufficient water in the pool for ordinary purposes.

It is a matter of vital importance to have the water in No. 1 Pool as near stationary as possible; at least there should be nothing done that would cause a sudden fall. It is believed that a movable apron like that would be better adapted to the wants of the business than any of the patent adjustable gates or chutes yet proposed.

It may not fully meet the wants of the trade in every particular, but it will certainly relieve the locks from the pressure upon them.

This is too important a point to trifle with any doubtful experiment. What this will do can be confidently relied on at all times, under all circumstances, as nothing about it can get out of order. If anything can be done that is better adapted to the purpose, I certainly would like to see it tried. All we are after is facility to accommodate the increasing business on this river.

MOSONGAHELA.

IN reply to the House resolution of inquiry as to the sales of property, &c., since the close of the rebellion, and the disposition of the funds thereby realized, the Secretary of the Treasury transmits a report from which it appears that the amount of money received for the property disposed of since June 30th, 1865, reaches $69,725,920 24. This sum is duly accounted for, having, in large part, been expended in the payment of the indebtedness of the War Department, thereby lessening the amounts appropriated for that purpose.

THE following is a correct statement of the respective strength of the various iron-clad fleets now in existence: England, 46 iron-clad vessels, 320 guns; France, 62 vessels, 400 guns; United States, 51 vessels; Russia, 25 vessels, 160 guns; Italy, 21 vessels, 208 guns; Turkey, 19 vessels; Holland, 17 vessels, 60 guns; Brazil, 15 vessels; Austria, 11 vessels, 182 guns; Spain, 17 vessels, 145 guns; Denmark, 6 vessels, 65 guns; Germany, 5 vessels, 59 guns. Japan has one or two, and Peru has also a couple, purchased from our Government several years ago.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage, April 8th, 1872.

	Due.
Fred Gwiner, Allegheny, Pa.	3
Samuel R. French, Beaver, Pa.	3
J. K. Stebbins, Ashtabula, Ohio	3
Ross, Shut & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	3
John Kinter, Barnets, Pa.	3
Miss Kattie Carroll, Newark, N. J.	3
Mrs. Hattie E. Allen, Philadelphia, Pa.	3
S. R. Wells, New York, N. Y.	3
George F. Yengling, Minerva, Ohio	3
Miss Had Boyd, Brownsville, Pa.	3
Mrs. Annie G. Barker, Washington, D. C.	3
Sisters Mercy, St. Xaviers, Pa.	3
Mrs. Aurora Meyer, Butler, Pa.	3
Henkling, Gaither & Co., Indianapolis, Ohio	3
Mrs. Margaret Dunn, Wheeling, Va.	1
Miss Lucretia H. Canan, Johnstown, Pa.	3

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court—Judge Stowe.

The first case taken up yesterday was that of the Commonwealth vs. James Dempsey, indicted for aggravated assault and battery, on the information of John A. Carothers. The parties reside near Turtle Creek, and fought over a bill alleged to have been due from one to the other. Verdict not guilty, and costs divided.

Casper P. Philbert plead guilty to the larceny of a watch from James Young, and was remanded for sentence.

Commonwealth vs. John Moore, Nathan Gribben and John Stack, charged with assault and battery, prosecutor Jerry Holland, is on trial. The defendants belong to the police force, and are alleged to have dragged prosecutor from his house to the lock-up with unnecessary violence and without cause.

Commonwealth vs. Conrad Sontag, selling liquor to minors; *nolle pros.* allowed on payment of costs by defendant.

Commonwealth vs. Henry Seitz, selling liquor on Sunday; *nolle pros.* allowed on payment of costs to defendant.

Anthony Clark plead guilty to selling liquor to minors in four cases.

Frank Limegrover plead guilty to selling liquor to minors in seven cases, three of which were "not pressed" on payment of costs to defendant.

Mr. W. B. Ross was the prosecutor in the majority of the above liquor cases.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth against

Miller Clark,	John Martin,
Louis Zellars,	James Hastings,
Geo. Holzer et al.,	John Lynch,
George Brown,	Wm. J. Dickson,
Frank Quinn,	Martin Burke,
George Fuchs,	John Gibbon,
Martin Kearney,	Peter Corey,
David Loyd et al.,	Lizzie Crowley,
Robert Barnett,	Peter Lohr,
Michael McCafferty,	R. D. Pearce,
Martin Ott et al.,	Andrew Owens

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

The first case called up before Judge Sterrett yesterday was that of Gilsman, Son & Co. vs. Markey & Watson. Action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiffs for $5,350 46.

The next case was Meyran & Seidle vs. Nicholas Snyder. Action on a note upon which defendant was also indorser. Verdict for plaintiffs for $242 31.

The case of Oliver Adams vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, et al., was taken up before Judge Collier. This was an action in trespass to recover damages for summay execution from a house in South Pittsburgh. Plaintiffs took a non-suit.

In the application of the Seventh ward Building and Loan Association for an amendment to their charter, the Court refused the application.

Following were the cases of J. A. Maguire vs. J. J. Palmer, and the same plaintiff vs. Palmer & Layton; action for rent. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

214. (O. L.) Rodgers vs. Miller.
11. (O. L.) Finn vs. C. & P. R. R. Co.
10. Martz vs. Hershauer et. al.
31. Ferguson vs. Borough Mt. Washington.
32. Martin vs. Sickman.
34. Kinter vs. Reed & Williams.
37. Byers et. al. vs. Dilworth et. al.
40. Coulter vs. Clinton et. al.
41. Balph vs. Palmer.
43. Hopper et. al. vs. Hopper et. ux.
45. Thompson vs. Fleming.
48. Russell vs. Moore.

District Court—Judges Hampton and Kirkpatrick.

In the case of Daniels vs. Jones & Laughlins, tried before Judge Hampton, the jury found for plaintiff for $275. The claim was $4,000.

The next case taken up before Judge Hampton was that of Christopher O'Neil vs. Harry B. Miller. This was an action to recover $175, the amount of a judgment confessed by Carroll, which was handed to defendant as stakeholder, on trial.

The case of Griffin McGeary vs. Jacob Gow. This was an action to recover the value of two horses levied upon and sold by defendant after plaintiff had claimed exemption under the two hundred dollar law. On trial.

The following were drawn to-day for the week commencing April 15:

87. (O. L.) Bruce & Son vs. Crossan.
91. Boone Bros. vs. Schneider.
3. (O. L.) Ross vs. Espy.
194. (O. L.) Penn. Salamb. Val. Prot. Co. vs.
35. (O. L.) P. R. Mertz's administrators vs. Jean Manns.
81. (O. L.) Swaney et ux. vs. Campbell et ux.
82. (O. L.) Same vs. Same.
91. (O. L.) Pritchard vs. Coursin et al.
149. (O. L.) Johnson vs. City of Pittsburgh.
152. (O. L.) Woods vs. Jones.
155. (O. L.) Woods vs. Same.
198. (O. L.) Schad vs. Meyers.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Yesterday morning the case of the United States vs. Robert Miller, indicted for passing a counterfeit fifty dollar note, was taken up. The defendant was charged with passing a counterfeit fifty dollar note on a man named Chapin, from Sharon. At twenty minutes past 11 Hamill's saloon. It was alleged that Miller, who is a saloon keeper in Allegheny, got Chapin to change the note for him, and received good money for it. After the character of the bill was ascertained, Chapin visited Miller to give him a good note for the spurious bill, but he refused, although as was alleged, he admitted that he knew the note was counterfeit. The defendant alleged that he received the note from Chapin in the first place. The jury returned a verdict of guilty as indicted.

A Strange Case.

About three o'clock this morning a German named Gottlieb Hoch, claiming to reside in Butler county, was found wandering about the vicinity of Fifth Avenue extension and Magee street. He was conducted to the lock-up, where it was discovered that he had no clothes on save his drawers and shirt. He was conversed with but could not give no further account of himself than that he had gone to bed at Long's Hotel last night and never knew where he was until he reached the Mint House. It is supposed that in a somnambulic state he jumped from the second story of the hotel. On his person were found $600. His injuries, which are not severe, were dressed at the Station House.

Musical.

In spite of the rain a goodly number of singers were present at Prof. Seager's first rehearsal of the cantata of "Daniel," at the hall of the Fourth ward school last evening. Several fine chorusses were taken up and put through in a manner that showed determination, spirit and success. Success is likely to prove a greater success than "Esther" was, the music being infinitely finer, and the singers being in better trim for mastering it.

A second rehearsal will be held this evening to which all singers desiring a valuable course of training are invited.

RIVER REPORT.

War Department, Signal Service, U. S. A., Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce.

April 8, 1872, 4:23 P. M.

Stations.	Rise. Feet.	Rise. Inch.	Fall. Feet.	Fall. Inch.
Cairo, Ills.	0	3	0	0
Cincinnati, Ohio	2	0	0	0
Davenport.	0	8	0	0
Louisville, Ky.	1	3	0	0
Memphis, Tenn.	0	2	0	0
Nashville, Tenn.	0	5	0	0
New Orleans, La.	0	4	0	0
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1	4	0	9
Shreveport, La.	0	0	0	0
St. Louis, Mo.	0	0	0	1
St. Paul.	—	—	—	—
Vicksburg, Miss.	0	0	0	0

Rise and fall in last twenty-four hours.
Dash — indicates river closed.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 8.—River twenty feet six inches and rising. Arrived—R. R. Hudson, Wheeling; Kitty Hegler, Kanawha. Departed—Packets, Rain since noon; heavy storm to-night, thunder and lightning.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 8.—River rising fast; nine feet in the canal; seven feet in the chute. Rained hard last night and since noon and still raining. Business light. Arrived—Louisville, New Orleans; Cumberland, Louisville, Cincinnati. Tow boats arrived—Sam. Brown, Charley Brown, Wm. Hammond, Alice Brown, John Gilmore, Mary Ann, Eagle, Tigress, Dodge, N. W. Bigley, Eagle, Tucker, Jno. Hannah, Tom Reese No. 2, Sam. Clark, Geo. Roberts, Oil Valley, Jas. Gilmore, Brilliant, Victor, Minnie, Pilot Knob. The majority of the fleet will return. The Smoky City, Eagle and Mary Ann left for Pittsburgh to-day. The Sam Brown rescended the falls to-day. The Charmer got afloat and descended the falls this afternoon on her way to Evansville for repairs. Sam Brown, Alice Brown, Wm. Cowan, John Gilmore and Simpson Horner will leave for below as soon as towsare made up below the falls.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, April 8.—Raining heavily since 2 P. M.; prospect of clearing up. The river is seven feet four inches. Port list: Twelve—E. H. Durfee, Emperor, Evansville, Emma Floyd, Leclaire No. 2, Glasgow, Mary Ament, Up—Quickstep, Fayette, Parascon, Emma C. Elliott, Florence Lee, with fair to good trips. Business contracted by the rain.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 8.—Arrived—St. Johns, Huntsville, Peoria; Colorado, Vicksburg; Tuz Watson, Chicago, Lady Pine and Muscatine, Upper Mississippi; Robb, Illinois River; Glasgow, Ouachita River. Departed—City of Chester, Memphis; Rob Roy, Keokuk; Bertha, Havana, Cowan, Louisville, River falling; weather cloudy and mild.

Cairo.

CAIRO, April 8.—Arrived—Peytona, Louisville; Edinburgh, Cincinnati; City of Quincy, New Orleans; R. C. Gray, Cincinnati; Minnie'da, Memphis. Departed—Bismarck, New Orleans; City of Quincy, St. Louis. The river has risen three inches. Heavy rain last night; thermometer 54.

CITY COUNCILS.

Meeting Yesterday—Reports of Committees—Postponement of the Election of a City Engineer—Ordinances, Resolutions, Communications—The City to Clothe the Firemen—The Water Commission, &c., &c.

Yesterday afternoon there was held a stated meeting of our City Councils. Following was the business transacted:

SELECT COUNCIL.

This Council came to order at 2:20 with a good attendance of members, President Gross in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Riddell asked that the rules be suspended in order to offer a joint resolution providing that an informal meeting of Councils be held on Wednesday for the selection of a candidate for City Engineer. In Common Council amended to meet on Monday next. Select Council concurred.

Mr. J. H. Jones—A resolution authorizing the Finance Committee to purchase so much of the Lawrenceville and Sharpsburg plankroad as lies within the city limits. Passed finally.

Mr. Haffert—A petition from John McGee asking that he be paid an old bill for grading Vine street. Referred to the Finance Committee in connection with the City Solicitor.

Mr. Morrow—A remonstrance against the sewer on Magee street. Referred to Street Committee.

Also, a communication from the administrator of the late John Flinn's estate, asking that his accounts with the city be adjusted. Referred to Finance Committee.

Also, a resolution relating to the opening of Locust street. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. Liddell—a resolution instructing the Street Commissioner to re-construct the Twentieth street sewer. Passed finally.

Mr. Herron—a petition from C. Howard for the payment of $15,00, for work done on Webster avenue. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. Aiken—a petition for a change of grade on Denilson avenue. Survey Committee.

Mr. Liddell—an ordinance uniting the duties of the Timber Measurer with those of the Board Measurer. Passed finally.

THE PROPOSED PARK.

Mr. Burgwin offered the following:

WHEREAS, E. W. H. Schenley and wife have refused to ratify the promised contract for the sale by them to this city of land for a public park, agreed upon by their agent and the Chairman of the Park Committee, and reported to Councils December 11, 1871; therefore,

Resolved, That the City Attorney be directed to institute legal proceedings for securing to the city the land embraced in that contract for the purpose of a public park, according to the provisions of act of May, 1871.

The gentleman presenting the resolution asked that it lie over, under the rules, for future action. Agreed to.

THE HARRISBURG ASSERTIONS.

Mr. McCarthy—A resolution requiring the Mayor to issue summons for witnesses to appear before the Retrenchment and Reform Committee and testify as to certain assertions made by members of councils in Harrisburg, to the effect that certain other members carried in their receipts for monies they had never paid. Passed.

Mr. Burgwin—A resolution in reference to the purchase of the disputed five acres of the new water works property, and authorizing a contract to be made with Caspar Negley for the same. Passed.

A RESERVE RESERVOIR.

Mr. Littell—A resolution directing the Engineer of the Water Commission to examine and report if the Schenley Park estate contains a good location for a 15-rage reservoir. Passed finally.

The report of the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, from Common Council, was referred back for corrections.

The ordinance in relation to the opening of Smallman street was passed to a second reading, ordered to be published and referred to the Street Committee.

THE MARKET COMMITTEE.

Mr. Wainwright, from the Market Committee, reported that Alexander Wilson had been appointed an auctioneer, on behalf of the city, in the disputed claims of M. L. Malone, contractor.

The expenditures of the Committee for the month of March were:

Diamond Market	$ 66 41
Fifth avenue Market	110 00
Ninth ward Market	25 00
Total	$ 601 41
The receipts were:	
Diamond Market	$1,152 49
Fifth avenue Market	231 15
Ninth ward Market	5 10
City Hall	160 00
Total	$1,549 74

The report was received and filed.

Mr. Asdale submitted the annual report of the superintendent of the Allegheny Wharf, heretofore published. Received and filed.

A resolution authorizing the employment of a night watchman on the Allegheny wharf was lost.

THE ROAD COMMITTEE.

Mr. E. P. Jones, from the Road Committee, reported ordinances providing for—sewer on Neville street; board-walk on Spring street; opening of Center avenue from Soho to Reed street; report of viewers on opening of Winebiddle street returned; resolution paying E. C. Mathews $52 and W. J. Mathews $58 from the contingent fund, for serving notices.

The ordinances were laid over and the resolution passed.

Mr. Littell—A resolution directing that the City Solicitor prepare ordinances providing for the contractors who fail to live up to their contracts.

On motion adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

A quorum being present, the Council proceeded to business.

THE SOUTH SIDE WARDS.

Mr. D. L. Fleming submitted a resolution authorizing the Presidents of Councils to appoint a committee on apportionment and division of wards, under the seventh section of the act consolidating the South Side boroughs with Pittsburgh. Such committee will consist of one from each ward in the city, and one from the borough or precinct. The resolution was adopted.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Claim of George Vanhorf for damages sustained by the bursting of a water pipe. Referred to Committee on Claims and Accounts.

Mr. McAndless presented an ordinance for the repeal of the ordinance providing for securing to the city the land embraced in that contract for the purpose of a public park, according to the provisions of act of May, 1871. Passed finally.

THE PROPOSED PARK.

Mr. Burgwin offered the following:

WHEREAS, E. W. H. Schenley and wife have refused to ratify the promised contract for the sale by them to this city of land for a public park, agreed upon by their agent and the Chairman of the Park Committee, and reported to Councils December 11, 1871; therefore,

Resolved, That the City Attorney be directed to institute legal proceedings for securing to the city the land embraced in that contract for the purpose of a public park, according to the provisions of act of May, 1871.

The gentleman presenting the resolution asked that it lie over, under the rules, for future action. Agreed to.

THE HARRISBURG ASSERTIONS.

Mr. McCarthy—A resolution requiring the Mayor to issue summons for witnesses to appear before the Retrenchment and Reform Committee and testify as to certain assertions made by members of councils in Harrisburg, to the effect that certain other members carried in their receipts for monies they had never paid. Passed.

Mr. Burgwin—A resolution in reference to the purchase of the disputed five acres of the new water works property, and authorizing a contract to be made with Caspar Negley for the same. Passed.

A RESERVE RESERVOIR.

Mr. Littell—A resolution directing the Engineer of the Water Commission to examine and report if the Schenley Park estate contains a good location for a 15-rage reservoir. Passed finally.

The report of the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, from Common Council, was referred back for corrections.

The ordinance in relation to the opening of Smallman street was passed to a second reading, ordered to be published and referred to the Street Committee.

THE MARKET COMMITTEE.

Mr. Wainwright, from the Market Committee, reported that Alexander Wilson had been appointed an auctioneer, on behalf of the city, in the disputed claims of M. L. Malone, contractor.

The expenditures of the Committee for the month of March were:

Diamond Market	$ 66 41
Fifth avenue Market	110 00
Ninth ward Market	25 00
Total	$ 601 41
The receipts were:	
Diamond Market	$1,152 49
Fifth avenue Market	231 15
Ninth ward Market	5 10
City Hall	160 00
Total	$1,549 74

The report was received and filed.

Mr. Asdale submitted the annual report of the superintendent of the Allegheny Wharf, heretofore published. Received and filed.

A resolution authorizing the employment of a night watchman on the Allegheny wharf was lost.

THE ROAD COMMITTEE.

Mr. E. P. Jones, from the Road Committee, reported ordinances providing for—sewer on Neville street; board-walk on Spring street; opening of Center avenue from Soho to Reed street; report of viewers on opening of Winebiddle street returned; resolution paying E. C. Mathews $52 and W. J. Mathews $58 from the contingent fund, for serving notices.

The ordinances were laid over and the resolution passed.

Mr. Littell—A resolution directing that the City Solicitor prepare ordinances providing for the contractors who fail to live up to their contracts.

On motion adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

A quorum being present, the Council proceeded to business.

THE SOUTH SIDE WARDS.

Mr. D. L. Fleming submitted a resolution authorizing the Presidents of Councils to appoint a committee on apportionment and division of wards, under the seventh section of the act consolidating the South Side boroughs with Pittsburgh. Such committee will consist of one from each ward in the city, and one from the borough or precinct. The resolution was adopted.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Claim of George Vanhorf for damages sustained by the bursting of a water pipe. Referred to Committee on Claims and Accounts.

Mr. McAndless presented an ordinance for the repeal of the ordinance providing for securing to the city the land embraced in that contract for the purpose of a public park, according to the provisions of act of May, 1871. Passed finally.

Mr. Liddell—a resolution instructing the Street Commissioner to re-construct the Twentieth street sewer. Passed finally.

Mr. Herron—a petition from C. Howard for the payment of $15,00, for work done on Webster avenue. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. Aiken—a petition for a change of grade on Denilson avenue. Survey Committee.

Mr. Littell—an ordinance uniting the duties of the Timber Measurer with those of the Board Measurer. Passed finally.

THE PROPOSED PARK.

Mr. Burgwin offered the following:

WHEREAS, E. W. H. Schenley and wife have refused to ratify the promised contract for the sale by them to this city of land for a public park, agreed upon by their agent and the Chairman of the Park Committee, and reported to Councils December 11, 1871; therefore,

Resolved, That the City Attorney be directed to institute legal proceedings for securing to the city the land embraced in that contract for the purpose of a public park, according to the provisions of act of May, 1871.

The gentleman presenting the resolution asked that it lie over, under the rules, for future action. Agreed to.

THE HARRISBURG ASSERTIONS.

Mr. McCarthy—A resolution requiring the Mayor to issue summons for witnesses to appear before the Retrenchment and Reform Committee and testify as to certain assertions made by members of councils in Harrisburg, to the effect that certain other members carried in their receipts for monies they had never paid. Passed.

Mr. Burgwin—A resolution in reference to the purchase of the disputed five acres of the new water works property, and authorizing a contract to be made with Caspar Negley for the same. Passed.

A RESERVE RESERVOIR.

Mr. Littell—A resolution directing the Engineer of the Water Commission to examine and report if the Schenley Park estate contains a good location for a 15-rage reservoir. Passed finally.

The report of the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, from Common Council, was referred back for corrections.

The ordinance in relation to the opening of Smallman street was passed to a second reading, ordered to be published and referred to the Street Committee.

THE MARKET COMMITTEE.

Mr. Wainwright, from the Market Committee, reported that Alexander Wilson had been appointed an auctioneer, on behalf of the city, in the disputed claims of M. L. Malone, contractor.

The expenditures of the Committee for the month of March were:

Diamond Market	$ 66 41
Fifth avenue Market	110 00
Ninth ward Market	25 00
Total	$ 601 41
The receipts were:	
Diamond Market	$1,152 49
Fifth avenue Market	231 15
Ninth ward Market	5 10
City H